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No. 1.

THE "BEAVER CURRENCY" TOKENS OF THE  
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

By R. W. McLACHLAN.



ABOUT eight years ago, there came into the possession of a young collector a coin that had hitherto remained unknown to Canadian Numismatists. The obverse of this coin bore the arms of the Hudson's Bay Company within a wreath of oak leaves, while on the reverse were inscribed the letters HB | E M |  $\frac{1}{2}$  | N B, in four lines. Although enquiries were made at the Montreal, London and Winnipeg offices of the Company, no information could be elicited as to the meaning of these letters, the purpose of the token, or when it was struck; nor could the officers tell whether any more were to be found in the forts or trading-posts of the Company. Various conjectures, more or less incorrect, were made in attempting to arrive at the meaning of the inscription.

The fortunate possessor of this coin knew how to appreciate its rarity, and thus turn an honest penny, for he sold it to a more advanced numismatist for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, an

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extraordinary and unprecedented price for a Canadian copper coin. This price was considered by other collectors to be much beyond its



value; for while they were as desirous of securing a specimen for their collections, they did not despair, believing that somewhere in the "Great Lone Land" a hoard would some day be discovered, and that there were other values besides the one already known. Letters were written to the factors in the North-West, and search instituted, but for a time nothing could be discovered.

Two years afterwards this search proved successful, and the expectations realized, for one day a collector, who had dealings with the Company, exhibited to his friends, not simply a duplicate of the coin first discovered, but three others—companion pieces—similar in design, differing only in size and the numeral indicating the value. These were one, one-quarter and one-eighth. Of each of these four denominations two specimens were shown. Although the duplicate set was offered at a reasonable price, compared with that paid for the first specimen, no sale could be effected. The impression that other discoveries would soon be made had still farther depressed the value.

During the summer of 1888 this impression was confirmed, for two members of the Geological and Natural History Survey, Messrs. A. P. Low and C. H. McNutt, who were detailed to prospect the country east of Hudson Bay, discovered nine complete sets of this coinage at Little Whale River. This is the most northern of the Company's posts on the east coast. One of these sets I purchased from Mr. Low at a reasonable price. I am indebted to him for the facts relating to their discovery and use. A number of specimens of this coinage have been discovered at Fort Churchill, and probably

at some of the other posts in the district, and more may yet be found. So far as I am able to count, about twenty-five sets are known to be in existence.



Through incidents connected with the different discoveries of these coins, and facts gleaned from other sources, much of their history and the purpose for which they were struck has been brought to light. The inscription when developed reads H(udson's) B(ay Company) E(ast) M(ain district Good for) 1 (N should be M | ade) B(eaver), or  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , or  $\frac{1}{8}$  made beaver. Through some mistake, perhaps, or carelessly written order, the engraver of the dies substituted an N for an M. But this, to the unlettered Indians, proved no obstruction to the currency of the coinage.

The Hudson's Bay Company was chartered in the reign of Charles II., for the pursuit of the fur trade in the territory around and drained by the rivers falling into Hudson Bay. The arms of the Company were made up of symbols of the fur trade. They were argent a cross gules, a beaver proper in each compartment; supporters, two stags; crest, a fox. The motto is adopted from a phrase taken from the Vulgate, occurring in the fourth verse of the second chapter of Job: *Pro Cute Cutem*, changed into *Pro pelle Cutem*, which may be roughly translated Skin for Pelt.

For the better management of the Territory it was divided into districts, one of which is alluded to on the coinage. It was called the East Main District, from the largest river flowing through it, and comprised all the country lying to the east and south of Hudson Bay. The water-shed dividing it from Labrador formed the eastern boundary, as its charter did not give the Company control of lands whose rivers did not flow into the Bay. This district, when the Company carried on the whale fishery, contained by far the most important and remunerative of its forts.

As the Indians with whom the trade was carried on were altogether unacquainted with coinage or currency, values of merchandise and furs were reckoned in beaver skins. A medium sized beaver was the unit, and everything was calculated as being worth so many *made beavers*. Thus, at the present time a *made beaver* is worth half a martin, one mink or ten muskrats, and so on. Then, again, with a *made beaver* can be purchased at the Company's stores eight pounds of flour, four of pork, or one cotton handkerchief, such as the Indians use. The accounts with the Indians are made up in the Company's books in *made beaver*. The coins were intended to facilitate the purchase of furs and other trade with the Indians. They were so deficient in mental arithmetic that they



could not calculate the value of their catch, so that these tokens were given to them in exchange for furs, with which they could easily make their purchases at the stores. But as the specimens of the tokens (which are of brass) that have come under my notice show little signs of circulation, they could not have been long in use. The halves circulated most, then the one beaver size. The quarters and eighths seem hardly to have been used at all, as they are almost uncirculated. The Indians soon learned to trust the Company's officers, who were invariably trustworthy men, and their accounts in the Company's books, to running chances of losing their new change, unaccustomed as they were to pockets or wallets.

The following extract from a letter received by Mr. P. N. Breton, from one of the factors in the East main district, further elucidates this point:

"They are not in circulation now and are mostly defaced between the N and B, by a punch, to cancel them. I do not think any of the North-West Company's tokens are to be found as they are of a much earlier date. Those of the Hudson's Bay Company were

only struck about 1857, and recalled shortly afterwards; the N. B. has been an error of the die cutter for M. B., or *made beaver*, currency skin, to distinguish it from the *beaver skin*, which was formerly the unit of the trade, thus a beaver skin may be worth one, two or more *made beavers*, likewise a martin. So the skin of old parlance came to be called the beaver, and an Indian's hunt, reckoned by skins, came to be spoken of as so many *made beavers*, which is the common form of expression all over the Indian Territory, where Canadian currency is not introduced. This expression was usually written *N. B.*, but when in Roman capitals it was abbreviated to MB, and the die cutter, doubtless, mistook the monogram for N. B. These contractions in marks are still in use all over the country, thus Moose River is made MB.



These tokens were issued about the year 1857.

An older token has on the obverse the head of George III., with the inscription "Token 1820," reverse a beaver, and the inscription "North-West Company." This Company was organized in Montreal towards the close of last century, and entered into active competition with the older Company for the trade of the North-West. Its token was long known to collectors, who, nevertheless, until lately were ignorant as to the purpose of its issue. It, too, was used as a token or promise to pay the value of one *made beaver*. Only one size is known; it is altogether unlikely that others were issued, as the tokens were used during the same time. The date 1820 seems to indicate that the Hudson Bay tokens were issued shortly before or after that year—say between the years 1818 and 1822.

There has been some discussion as to whether there were similar issues for other districts occupied by the Company than the East

Main. After some thought I have, for the following reasons, come to the conclusion that no others were ever issued :

1st. No rumor has ever reached us of the existence of others.

2nd. The East Main District was by far the most important of those worked at the date of the issue of the tokens by the Company, and it is therefore likely they were issued for that district only.

3rd. The opposition and greater enterprise of the North-West Company seriously diminished the Hudson's Bay Company's trade in the western districts.

4th. The western districts were opened up for settlement some years ago, and had hoards of these coins existed in the Company's posts, they would have seen the light long ere this.

5th. As the tokens never seem to have been accepted freely by the Indians as a medium of exchange, it is unlikely the experiment would be extended to other districts.

These facts, gleaned here and there, bring before us the history of a trade that is fast passing away. The buffalo is no more ; the beaver is hiding in the innermost recesses of inaccessible forests. Should not what we know be recorded, as reminders of a medium of exchange by which the Indian in days gone by, untutored as he was, was able to trade amicably with the wily white man.



### MEMORIAL

DE LA MISSION DES P. P. RECOLLETS EN LA NOUVELLE FRANCE

DICTE COMMUNEMENT CANADA. (1) 1614-1635.

L'an de grâce 1614 la mission de Canada fût présentée par Monsieur Houel, (2) secrétaire du Roy et controlleur général des Salines de Brouage au Révérend Père Chapsuin (3) provincial des P. P. Récollets de la province de Paris, lequel l'accepta fort volontiers, mais différa l'exécution d'icelle jusque à l'année suivante pour estre le temps trop brief pour les préparatifs nécessaires à un si long voyage.

(1). Ou, encore, "*Memoires de l'Affaire du Canada.*"

(2). A laissé son nom à une paroisse du diocèse de Québec, la Rivière Ouelle. Il a beaucoup protégé les Récollets au Canada. P. G. Roy.

(3). Chapoin. P. G. Roy.

La parole du susd. père provincial estant donnée, il disposa les religieux qui devaient exécuter un si s. dessein coé aussy les choses qui leur seraient nécessaires pour ce sujet alla trouver Monseigneur le Prince de Condé et Messieurs les Cardinaux et Evesques assemblés pour la tenue des Estats, lesquels à la sollicitation de Messrs. de Champlain, capitaine ordinaire pour le Roy en la dicte Nouvelle France, eslargir (1) pour le subject jusques à la somme de quinze cent livres, lesquels furent touchées et employées par le susdict sieur Champlain aux nécessités des religieux qui y devaient estre enuoyés.

Les religieux députés furent quatre dont l'un qui estoit le Père Denys (2) fut fait commissaire et supérieur. Les autres estoient le P. Jean Dolbeau, le P. Joseph Lecarron et le Frère Pacifique Du Plessis, lesquels partirent de Paris pour Honfleur où se devoit faire l'embarquement, eviron le 19 ou le 16 de mars de l'année 1619, (3) et de Honfleur pour Canada le 24 avril. Ils arrivèrent assez heureusement à Tadoussac le 29 (4) mai de la même année, là ils se séparèrent pour venir à Kebec, où arrivèrent les P. P. Denys et Jean le 2me jour de juin. Le Père Joseph les ayant précédés quelques jours auparavant.

Etant ainsi arrivés en bonne santé, ils disposèrent incontinent les choses nécessaires au culte divin pendant que le Père Joseph et le Père Denys estoient allés à la Rivière des Prairies (5), ou ayant porté les ornements nécessaires pour officier le Saint Sacrifice de la messe, ils offrirent à Dieu en la présence des français et des sauvages, le premier qui lui ait été offert dans le pays (6) et peu de temps après qui fut le 27 juin, le Père Jean (7) offrit aussi le premier à Kebec.

(1). Expression naïve, vraiment. *Elargir jusqu'à* la somme de quinze cent livres. P. G. Roy.

(2). Denys Jamay. Ces pères sont assez connus de tous ceux qui savent le moindrement l'histoire du Canada. P. G. Roy.

(3). Erreur. Ce n'est pas en 1619 que les Récollets partirent de Honfleur pour le Canada, mais bien en 1615. P. G. Roy,

(4). Erreur. Ils arrivèrent à Tadoussac le 25 mai. P. G. Roy.

(5). Non loin de Montreal. P. G. Roy.

(6). Depuis Cartier, mon père. P. G. Roy.

(7). Jean Dolbeau. P. G. Roy.



Le Père Joseph ayant ainsi honoré la terre canadienne du mystère non sanglant de notre rédemption, il voulut encore en aller honorer celle des Hurons et pour le subject il se mit en chemin dès le même mois ou estant avec peines et fatigues arrivé, ils les honora le 12<sup>ème</sup> jour d'aout en un village nommé Cartagoua, Monsieur Champlain et autres français estants présents.

Le dict Père Joseph ne se contenta pas d'avoir donné jusques là ains alla encore dès l'année 1616 jusques à la nation du Petun avec Monsieur Champlain ou ils visitèrent plusieurs villages, puis à la nation neutre.

Ayant visité ce pays, il retourna à Kebec ou il arriva le 9 du mois de juillet et s'embarqua pour venir en France en la compagnie de son père commissaire. (1) Le 3<sup>ème</sup> jour d'aout, afin de donner cognoissance du profit qui se pourrait faire au susdicts pays, ayant exécuté sa délégation, il retourna l'année d'après qui fut l'année 1617, audict Kebec ou il avait laissé les P. P. Jean et Frère Pacifique.

La moisson estant grande et les moissonneurs et petit nombre, on y envoya de surcroy le Père Paul Huet et le Père Modeste, lesquels partirent de Honfleur en la compagnie de Monsieur Champlain, le 24 mai de l'année 1618.

En cette année 1618, deux jeunes sauvages leurs furent donnés pour estre instruits lesquels furent le commencement du Seminaire.

La mission des susd, pères fut autorisée par un bref donné de Monseigneur Bentival, archevêque de Rhodes et nonce en France par nostre St. Père Paul cinquiesme le 20<sup>ème</sup> pour de Mars 1618 et ce du commandement du susdict pape auquel on aurait demandé.

Lettres patentes sont aussy emanées de nostre Roy très chrestien Louis XIII. pas lesquelles il permettoit aux dicts P. P. Récollects de passer en la Nouvelle France et d'y construire les couvent qu'ils trouveraient à propos.

Sur cette volonté et bon plaisir les dicts pères ont donc basti un couvent et deffriché 8 ou 9 harpens de terre non sans grandes peines et incroyables charges.

La première pièce de la Chapelle du dict Couvent, fut posée par le Père Jean d'Olbeau le 3<sup>ème</sup> jour de Juin, l'an 1620 et quelque temps après elle fut acheuée et présentée a Dieu soulz le tittre de

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(1). Denis Jamay. P. G. Roy.

Notre Dame des Anges ou s'est toujours dict la sainte Messe du depuis jusque à temps que les Anglais nous en mirent dehors. Ceux qui ont particulièrement contribué en leurs despens si grands sont Nostre Roy très chrestien, Monsieur Ransé grand vicaire de Pontoise, Monsieur Houel et autres personnes pieuses.

Les Récollets ont tousjours demeuré ainsi seuls dans tout le pays jusque à l'année 1624, qu'un de ceux nommé le Père Irénée Piat, (1) en estant de retour alla de son autorité au collège des P. P. Jésuites de cette ville de Paris, afin de les convier à une telle moisson, ce qu'il sceut si bien faire qu'ils lui promirent et en effet partirent l'année suivante où estant arrivés et ne sachant où loger, les dicts Pères Récollets voulant adjouter une charité à une autre, leur prêtèrent la moitié de leur maison en laquelle ils ont vescu en paix et charité, tel qu'un chacun scait: près de trois ans, mesme que les dicts P. P. Recollets leur permirent de desservir l'Eglise des Français en leur tour, et ainsi chacun en sa semaine administroit les sacremens, fesoit l'office et annonçaient l'Evangile. Leur Jardin estoit commun et tout ce qu'ils pouvoient havoir estoit aussy aux P. P. Jésuites estant très certain que s'ils n'eussent ainsy usé de charité en leur endroit que monsieur de Caen qui les auait passé de France en Canada les eût repassés de Canada en France ne sont autant autre chose. Depuis ils ont bâti un corps de logis dont leur en havons presté la charpente qui estoit de 40 pieds de long et 25 de large en environ et nos pères ne se sont pas sur ce contentés de cette charité, car l'an 1627, ils leur prestèrent encore de la charpente, lesquelles charpentes venoient bien jusque à la somme de 800 livres.

Vivants ainsi en bonne intelligence les uns avec les aultres en trauaillant continuellement à la conversion de ces pauvres infidèles, le diable en crevant de despit leur en voulut oster l'occasion car il suscita les hérétiques anglois qui premierement s'attaquèrent à deux P. P. Récollets que M. M. de cette nouvelle société envoyoient sous la conduite de monsieur de Roquemont l'an 1618. Ils emפשèrent leur S. Dessein depuis l'an 1629, s'adressèrent à ceux

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(1). Ainsi un père récollet affirme sous sa signature que les Jesuits furent et invités à passes dans la Nouvelle France par un membre de son ordre qui n'y était pas autorisé. P. G. Roy.

qui estoient dans les pais sans espargner les P. P. Jésuites lesquels tous ensemble ils menèrent en Angleterre et de là les envoie en France.

La congrégation de propagandâ fide ayant appris la mission des Pères Récollets en Canada la confirma et ajouta quelques articles nécessaires à Icelle le tout. par un décret donné le 28 Février de l'année 1635 (1).

Voilà Monsieur le droit que nous havons de vouloir retourner en une maison laquelle nous havons si glorieusement acquise au glorieux Père S. François, de laquelle est le sang d'une quantité de personnes pieuses qu'elles se sont expressement osté le morceau .....afin de voir la famille d'un si grand patriarche estendue aux quatre coins du monde.

Ne permettez donc pas Monsieur qu'une ignominie et confusion si grande vienne à tomber sur un si grand corps la Tache duquel ne peut pas qu'elle ne retombe au deshonneur et désavantage du ciel même et de la sainte Eglise Romaine.

Nous en hauons esté chassés, il est vray, mais ça esté pour la querelle de Dieu, et par les ennemis de nostre religion. Faictes donc de grâce que nous y soyons établis puisque la persécution est passée et que le chemin n'en est défendu qu'aux seuls hérétiques.

On nous objecte que nous ne nous accordons pas avec les P. P. Jésuites, et considérez de grâce que si nous eussions appréhendé cela, que jamais nous ne les eussions appelés pour travailler par ensemble à la vigne de Notre-Seigneur. Nous havons demeurés près de cinq ans par ensemble et soubz la mesme toict, et nous n'avons jamais eu une parole plus haute l'une que l'autre, nostre jardin n'était-il pas le leur, et nostre chambre n'était-elle point à eux, les peuples françois se sont-ils jamais émus pour nos considérations, et les sauvages ont-ils reconnu deux ministres pour voir deux sortes d'habits ainsi qu'on nous objecte.

On dit que nous havons postulé d'ériger le Canada en évesché, et d'en estre les premiers évesques : mais qu'on considère comme le tout s'est passé, et on verra si nous ne sommes pas plus dignes de

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(1). *Decretum Sac. Congregationis de Prop. Fid. habitae die XXVIII. Februarii M.D.C. XXX. Ant. Barberin Cardin. Sagard (Histoire du Canada) et Le Clercq (Première établissement de la foi dans la Nouvelle-France, tome 1, ps. 447) citent ce décret.*

louanges que de blâmes, car cela n'est jamais venu de nous, ains de la congrégation de propaganda fide, laquelle voulait comme (1).....donner cette nouvelle dignité à un Récollet d'Aquitaine, qui est pénitentier dans S. Léon de Latran, il y a déjà longtemps. Mais le Révérend Père Provincial des Récollets de Paris, ayant eu cognoissance de cette menée, incontinent s'y est opposé, tant à Rome qu'à Paris, et a fait en sorte que le tout s'est réduit en fumée, et quoique Monseigneur l'Eminentissime Cardinal s'y soit opposé, et en ait écrit à Rome, néanmoins c'est chose très assurée que le tout estoit déjà rompu. Ils disent pour une troisième raison, et c'est la plus forte, que nos pères n'ont pas esté d'édification parcequ'ils alloient à la chasse et à la pesche ; mais jugez un peu, s'il vous plaist, que ce qui est scandale en un pays ne l'est pas en l'autre, et que ce qui est deffendu icy est permis là ; puis la nécessité n'a point de lieu ; ils le vouloient ainsy eux-mêmes, ils y contraignaient nos pères en ne leur donnant rien. Que s'ils eussent eu aultre chose pour vivre, ils n'y eussent jamais esté. La flotte a esté deux années sans arriver au pays qui a contrainct et les Récollets et les Jésuites à mener cette vie. Voilà toutes les raisons monsieur, lesquelles bien pesées seront plus tost pour nous que contre nous, et quand bien n'y ferait pas, les nostres crient nostre retour devant Dieu et les hommes, escoutez les s'il vous plaist.

Premièrement, quand n'en aurions point d'autres que celles que vous venez de voir cy-dessus dans le mémorial de notre mission, il n'y a personne qui ne puisse justement dénier nostre retour, car nous havons un couvent en Canada et quantité de lieux défrichés ; nous y havons fait beaucoup de voyages et mesme bon nombre de manœuvres pour les défrayements de tous lesquelles choses le Révérend Père Provincial avec nostre Père Syndic, feront voir que jamais quarante mille francs n'y ont fourni, nous n'y havons rien épargné voyant l'obligation grande que messieurs de la Compagnie auoient de nous passer, car elles ont toutes fort volontiers chargé sur leurs épaules ceste obligation des uns des autres de sorte que il n'y en a jamais eu aucune qui ait fait seulement semblant de vouloir (2) .....desnier le passage ni aux jésuites ni à nous-mêmes,

(1). Le reste était illisible. P. G. Roy.

(2). Note de M. Faucher de Saint-Maurice : "Cette lacune se trouve dans la copie du manuscrit faite par M. Pierre Margry."

que cette nouvelle Compagnie nous y passa l'an 1628 et nous y eut passé l'an 1633, n'eust esté que nous fusmes surpris.

La parole M. de Lauson et de sa compagnie, donnée et enrégistrée dès l'année passé pour cette présente doit haouir beaucoup de force, car sur icelle les religieux qui y deuoient aller se sont venus assembler à Paris de divers couvents, bonne partie de provisions et munitions nécessaires se sont faictes, les peuples en ont esté auestis. Les couvents de la prouince à ce bruit se sont efforcés de contribuer et beaucoup de personnes se sont mises en peine. Cette parole n'a pas esté seulement donnée une fois, ains encore répétée plusieurs aultres rencontres mesme que le dict Sieur de Lauzon l'a fait voler jusque en Canada, et pour ce on a cessé de cultiver nostre terre, laquelle on a toujoursensemencée jusque à l'anné passée, les séculiers mesme en cette ville lui ont ouy dire que nous y passerions, ce qui a faict que sans aucunes difficultés nous auons importuné nos amis, lesquels croiront, et avec raison, si nous n'y passons pas, que nous sommes des trompeurs et abuseurs de peuples. Monsieur de Lauson, par ceste seule raison, vous estes invité de tennir votre parole et les contrats bien cimentés de nos prédécesseurs à faute de quoy nous priions, messsieurs, de la lui faire tenir, pour l'amour de Dieu et de St. François, son fidèle serviteur.

Ce *Mémorial* a été écrit par le Père Potentan, nommé supérieur de la mission de la Nouvelle France. Je ne sais trop à qui il a été présenté.

P. G. ROY.



### MONTREAL FASHIONS IN THE OLD-TIME.

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy."—*Cowper*.



IN the "good old times" there did not exist in Montreal such a thing as a *Fashion Journal*. The aristocrat followed the fashions of London, where he had his clothes made. His measure was taken by "Father" Gibb, of St. James Street,\* and the order was executed in the mother country, and, it need not be said, was rather expensive.

\*The late Beniah Gibb, the founder of the Art Gallery.

The first French Canadian tailor who attained popularity was Mr. Joseph Boulanger, whose establishment was on Notre Dame Street, near Bonsecours Street, next door to the old Donegana Hotel.

For about 50 years it was the fashion for professional men, merchants and others, to wear white coats and pants, and a high cravat, with a white false collar reaching to the ears. Gentlemen walked the streets in tail coats, ornamented with gilt-brass buttons. The poorer class dressed in home-spun cloth, and wore soft woollen hats with high crowns.

Felt was not known to our ancestors. Fine beaver hats were formerly made from the real beaver fur; later on they were made of plush, the hair of which was about an inch long. These hats were very tall, and bore the name of "Waterloo."

During the winter the men wore unsightly muffs of bearskin. The *ceintures flechtes* were then very much worn. They were very richly embroidered; a good one sold at from ten to twenty dollars. These sashes were brought to Montreal by the North-West *voyageurs*. Nearly all the rich citizens wore the *ceinture flechée* over their winter garments.

In 1820 cotton was not known. Our grandfathers' shirts were made of linen.

The farmers wore shirts made of sack linen; their shirts had neither buttons nor collars; and they were fastened with large pins made of pewter. The *habitants* wore shirts made of drugget.

When they came to market they wore aprons made of leather or sheepskin, large big boots, coming halfway up to the knee, and blue tuques. The capuchon was always in favour.


Interesting illustrations of old-time costumes may be found in Lambert's "Travels in Canada."



### A LETTER FROM QUEBEC IN 1778.

The following is extracted from *The Remembrancer; or, Impartial Repository of Public Events for the year 1778-79*. Published in London, 1779.


QUEBEC, August 25th, 1778.

 EVERYTHING is quiet in this country. The Indians have been ravaging the back settlements of Connecticut and New York provinces. We hear that they have destroyed above 1000 families, and scalped the whole of them; they have brought 15 persons into this province; they had at first 25, but had *roasted and eaten* ten of them, in the woods, at their war-feast. I heartily wish that they had your Commissioners in their bellies, could that be the means of bringing about a reconciliation. There are some 80 to 100 of these savages now out murdering the people, at the back of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

"We hear from some fur Indians who have come in, that there is a war in Hudson Bay, but their tale is so unconnected we can make nothing of it. The Gulf of St. Lawrence has been full of privateers all summer, and they have taken several prizes."



### A PEEP AT A BEAVER VILLAGE.

 IT is a beautiful September evening. The sun is just sinking out of sight behind a low range of wooded hills, and his beams tint the sky and woods with beautiful colors. Everything looks as if fairy hands had been at work. On the shore of a little lake encircled by the forest, stands a log shanty half concealed by the trees. In front of this and gathered around a blazing fire, a party of young men are sitting. Scattered near by in picturesque confusion, lie guns, game bags, and other articles of a sportsman's outfit. Such was the appearance of our party as we were camped beside Trout Lake, near the head-waters of the Keswick River, September, 1886.



Our guide had gone to the lake in search of ducks, and we were preparing supper before his return. The tea-kettle was just beginning to sing, and the frying trout to sizzle, when our Indian guide appeared on the scene with a couple of ducks and a brace or two of partridges slung over his back. "Me no go hunt for not'ings," he laconically remarked, and took his accustomed seat on the end of the log bench in front of the fire.

While we were eating our supper some of the boys questioned "Joe" about his day's sport. He would not give them any satisfactory answers, but turned his whole attention to the business in hand. I knew by his manner that he had some news for us, and I further knew that he would not tell us until he was ready.

When supper was finished, and we had all gathered around the camp-fire to tell stories and have a smoke, Joe informed us that he had something to tell us. After puffing till he was enveloped in a cloud of smoke, he took his pipe out of his mouth and began :

"Me go for about mile round lake, and me strike brook flowing t'wards setting sun. Me see sign of beaver along bank, and me t'ink me go and see if me find 'em. When me go down, maybe mile, maybe less, me find large pond of 'im, plenty wigwams. Then me come home 'gain. Sun pretty far down."

This piece of information raised us all to the highest pitch of excitement. We had never seen a single beaver, much less a whole colony of them, and we wanted to start on a sight-seeing expedition as soon as possible.

Joe became the centre of enquiry, but that stolid individual evidently thought we were out of our heads. He calmly smoked away as if no one was near. At last he slowly said, "Heap big fools; beaver no fly, no run away."

This forcible argument quieted us somewhat, and we thought it best to sit down and await further developments from the guide.

That exasperating mortal said nothing more till he had finished his smoke. Then he remarked, "In half hour moon she come up, den we go and see beaver build him house."

This statement satisfied us, and we joyfully set about preparing for the trip. In a short time the moon rose and shed her soft light over the woods. The waves on the lake seemed crowned with silver.

With Joe leading we filed into the forest. All nature seemed asleep. The branches rustled, and the twigs crackled and snapped beneath our feet. Nothing else broke the silence, except the occasional chirp of a startled squirrel, or the long-drawn "who-oo-oo-oo" of an owl. The trees appeared larger than usual, and we fancied that they took ghostly shapes. We tramped along in silence for half an hour, when our leader motioned us to stop. "We come near brook now," Joe said, "you make no noise but keep eye on me."

Advancing slowly and cautiously we soon reached the bank. Then we crept along on our hands and knees till we came to a bend in the stream. Here Joe held up his hand to enjoin silence. A few yards further and a wonderful scene was disclosed.

The stream spread out on both sides forming a shallow pond nearly a hundred yards in length and perhaps thirty in breadth. At the lower end of this a rough dam was built across the stream. It was singular in shape, with the apex facing the current. Near this, with their tops just showing above the water, could be seen about a dozen piles of brush and dirt. These were the houses of the beavers.

The beavers were there sure enough and hard at work. They seemed to average about two feet in length, were brown in colour, in fact almost black, and covered with thick fur. Their heads were round, their ears very short and their eyes very far apart. The most striking thing about a beaver is his tail. It is about ten inches long and shaped something like the blade of a paddle. It is not covered with fur, but with a thick, dark-coloured skin.

The tail is of great importance. He uses it as a rudder when swimming, as a prop when sitting upon land, and as a mallet when building. He also signals danger with it, by slapping it on the water, when he dives.

We noticed that the beavers were excellent swimmers, and rather poor travellers on land. Their legs are very short. This makes them waddle along.

Some of them were on the bank near us cutting (or gnawing rather) trees, and floating them down to the dam. A couple of beavers would select a small tree near the edge of the stream. They would sit on their haunches, using their tails as props, and gnaw

round and round till it fell. They always managed to make it fall into the water. Then they would cut the tree into suitable lengths and float them down to the scene of building operations.

Many of the beavers were engaged in building work. They would place the sticks and blocks of wood in position, and then fill up the gaps with sods and brush, which they carried from the bank between their forepaws and chin. Their tails were used as mallets, and kept up a continual slapping.

As the moon was shining brightly, and everything else was quiet, this busy colony formed a strange and beautiful picture. It was soon to change. One of the boys had crawled in a little too near the bank in his anxiety to see more clearly. Without any warning the earth gave way, and into the water he went with a splash. There was a succession of resounding slaps, as each beaver dove, and in a moment everything was quiet, and the silence was only broken by the splashing of our companion as he endeavoured to climb up the slippery bank. We rolled on the ground with laughter at his appearance. He was covered with sticky mud from head to foot and presented a sorry spectacle.

After our party had somewhat recovered from the effects of our friend's fall, we took one last look at the pond, which now concealed its inhabitants, and set out for the camp. I shall never forget that night, and hope that some-time in the future, I may again see a beaver colony at work.—*University Monthly*.



## 18 AOUT 1621.

Saichent tous qu'il appartiendra que l'an de grâce q. b. y. c. x. x. y. (1621) le dishuictiesme jour d'Aoust du règne de tres hault, très puissant et très chrestien monarque, Louis x. c. y. ( ) du nom Roy de France, de Navarre et de la Nouvelle France, dicte Occidentale du Gouvernement de hault et puissant Seigneur, Messire Henry, duc de Montmorency et de Dampville pair et admiral de France Gouverneur et Lieutenant-Général pour le Roy en Langue-doc et Vice-Roy des pais et terre de la Nouvelle France dicte Occidentale, de la lieutenance de noble homme, Samuel de Champlain,

Capitaine ordinaire pour le Roy, en la marine, Lieutenant Général ès dictes terres pais du dict sieur Lieutenant se serait faicte une assemblée générale de tous les Français habitans de ce pais de la Nouvelle France, affin d'auser des moiens les plus pro-pres sur la ruine et désolation de tout ce pais et pour chercher les moiens de conserver la religion catholique apost et Romaine en son entier l'auctorité du Roy inviolable et l'obéissance due au dict Seigneur Vise Roy adrès que par le dit Sieur Lieutenant Religieux et habitants, présence du Sieur Baptist Guers commissaire du dict Seigneur Vice-Roy a estéconclue et promis de ne vivre que pour la conseruation de la dicte religion obéissance inviolable au Roy y e du présent mois en tout considéré. Le Roy en son Conseil aupaauant faire droit sur la d. requeste a ordonné et ordonnons que par le commissaire rapporteur sera informé des faits contenus en la dite requête pour la dite information rapportée estre ordonnée ce que de raison faict à Paris le x. m. y. ème le quatorzième, Janvier, 1622.

Cette arrêt est extrait d'un cahier intitulé "*Regisi des arretz donnez au Conseil privé du Roy durant le quartier de Janvier, Février et Mars de l'année 1622.*" Ce cahier était aux archives nationales à Paris.

P. G. ROY.



### A CERTIFICATE.

MICHILIMACKINA, the 26th of MAY, 1768.

These may certifie that I, the subscriber, being by appointment a Draughtsman for a party Commanded by Captain James Tute that I joyned him about the first of May, 1767, at Laprairie, Lechien—*La prairie du chien*—on the Mississipi, that he was obliged at that place to give very large presents to the several nations assembled there in order to prevail with them not to go to Spanish Louissiana, but to remain in the English interest—after which the party, under his direction, proceeded to the north, passed through several Indian Villages—that I was knowing to his giving large presents to the several Bands we passed which appears to me he could no ways avoid in the situation we at that time was under—and that I verily believe that Captain Tute used the utmost discretion on that account that was in his power—and, by what I have seen in his accounts that they are very just as to the publick and perticular expenses of the voyage.

(Attest), JOH<sup>E</sup> CARVER.

*Capt. Carver acknowledges this to be his hand-writing in presence of us.*

GEO. McBEATH,  
GREGOR MACGREGOR.

The foregoing document is signed by the author of "Travels in North America during the years 1766, 1767 and 1768," a work which has had many editions and been translated in several languages. As the grammar in the above is somewhat dubious, it is only fair to state that the hand writing—with the exception of the signature, is all of Geo. McBeath's, one of the attesting witnesses.

Tiré de la Collection de l'Hon. Juge Baby.



### LE COMPTE D'UN PEREUQUIER IL Y A 124 ANS.

Etat des Ouvrages et fournitures que j'ai faits et fournis à Mr. Monière.

Depuis le p <sup>er</sup> Avril, 1767. Jusqu'au per. 7 bre. de la même année, l'avoir Rasé à sa maison de campagne	£.	c.
prix fait avec luy à 7.£ 10c. par mois, faisant 5 mois.	37	10
Depuis le p <sup>er</sup> 7 bre. 1767. Jusqu'au per. dbre. 1768, formant quinze mois à 4.£ 10c. par mois.....	67	10
Fournie quatre Rubans de queue à 2.£ 10c.....	10	—
Cinq Repassages de Razoire payés au coutellier à 15c..	3	15
Pour port de lettres payé pre. luy.....	6	—
2 lb. poudre et un pot pommade.....	5	—
Total.....	£129	15c

PIERRE GUILHOT,

M<sup>tre</sup>. PEREUQUIER  
MONTREAL.



### BON MOT—GENERAL WOLFE.

The following *bon mot*, which forms a foot-note to Thackeray's *Denis Duval*, page 2, is worthy of repetition:—

"I remember a saying of G—, Aug—st—s S—liv—n, Esq., regarding General Wolfe, which has not been told, as far as I know, in the anecdotes. A Macaroni guardsman, speaking of Mr. Wolfe, asked, 'Was he a Jew?—Wolfe was a Jewish name.' 'Certainly,' says, Mr. S—liv—n, 'Mr. Wolfe was the *Height of Abraham*.'"

## CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

## ORIGINAL LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS FOR PEWS IN 1814.

The following is a copy of the original list of the subscribers for pews in the first Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, destroyed by fire, December 10, 1856, and the site of which was where the old French prison stood, and afterwards the Crystal Block, on Notre Dame Street :—

Sir John Johnson	R. Porteous	John Wragg
James McGill's repres.	W. Langhorne	J. Blackwood
S. Gerrard	J. Marshall	H. Robertson
Alex. Henry	J. Swan	J. Glago
John Richardson	Northrop & Co.	Alex. Skakel
Mrs. Gray	T. A. Turner	H. Leodel
J. W. Clarke	J. Peters	Js. Hughes
J. Reid	Geo. Clarke	Robert Griffin
Mrs. Davidson	J. Rittman	Rossiter Hoyle
John Gregory	Jas. Fraser	Miss Howard
S. Sewell	F. Shaver	Beniah Gibb
F. W. Ermatinger	Henry Schroeder	S <sup>r</sup> Dumas
Repres. of A. Winkelfoss	J. Marston	J. Reinhart
W. McGillivray	Squire Thomas	J. Mittleberger
Jas. Caldwell	Geo. Hobbs	P. Hayne
J. Bleakley	J. Woolrich	S. Clarke
Ross Cuthbert	W. Hallowell	F. Stemm
E. Sanford	David Ross	Nath. Stearns
W. Gilmour & Sons	George Garden	Ed. McGinnis
J. Shay	David Ogden	C. Grothe
Wadsworth & Lyman	Christian Gundlack	J. D. Fleming
J. & J. Hall	John Wilson	Ol. Smith
J. & J. Wurtele	Fred'k Gonnerman	W. Shepherd
W. Hall	Geo. Wurtele	John Shuter
H. Forest	J. & G. Platt	H. Piper
J. McDonall	D. Sutherland	J. Clarke
W. & B. Wragg	A. Kollmyer	Ch. Forrest
J. Forsyth	P. Shortz	J. Mosses
W. G. Bell	R. & J. Brooks	Rev'd Dr. Mountain
W. Cook	T. Busby	J. Trim
Josh. Frobisher's representatives	Representative of J. Saxton	
Representative of Patrick Robertson	M. Noel, (Mr. Shortz)	
Arthur Webster, representative of	Representative of E. Edwards	
R. Cruikshanks	Representative of C. Marstellers	
W. Maitland, (his son)	Representative of Mrs. McClements	
Repres. of Mrs. Perry (Mr. Martin)	Representative of W. Hamilton	
Repres. of J. A. Gray (Mr. Ermatinger)	Representative of F. Diffenbach	
Repres. of J. Chew (Miss Chew)	Representative of Jacob Kuhn	

### A QUERY.

LAFAYETTE, Indiana, Dec. 20, 1890.

DEAR SIR:

A short time ago, near the former site of the French settlement Ouiatenon (about three miles from this place), a number of silver relics were unearthed. Upon a silver cross were stamped the initials "R. C." Two silver bracelets were also found, each bearing the same initials, together with the word "Montreal."

This settlement is supposed to have been established in 1720, and to have been at the height of its prosperity in about 1760. The "R. C." evidently stood for the initials of some silversmith of Montreal.

If convenient, please kindly let me know if there are any records in existence which might show who the silversmith of Montreal was, between 1720 and 1760.

Yours very truly,

ROBERT S. HATCHER.

*To the Secretary  
Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Montreal.*



### THE CHAMPLAIN MONUMENT.

*(To the Editor of the Quebec Morning Chronicle.)*

DEAR SIR,—The long-deferred project of a monument to the founder of Quebec, Samuel de Champlain, is again coming to the front, this time with better chances of success. The idea is not, however, a new one. It originated nearly twelve years back, and then took form as the outcome of a general meeting of the *Literary and Historical Society of Quebec*, as appears by the following extract, page 9, Transactions, presented in 1880.

Extract from proceedings at a general monthly meeting of the Literary and Historical Society, held on the 9th April, 1879, touching the erection of a statue or monument to Samuel de Champlain, the founder of Quebec:—

At the general monthly meeting, held 9th April, 1879, the President, J. M. LeMoine, Esq., introduced in the following terms the project of erecting a monument or statue to the founder of the



city, Samuel de Champlain : "Gentlemen,—I am, I think, merely echoing the sentiments of the four hundred members of this Society, I might perhaps add, of all Quebec, in pressing on your attention the propriety of commemorating by some outward sign—let me say the word at once—by a suitable monument or statue in one of our public places, the name of the illustrious founder of our city, Samuel de Champlain. As a discoverer, a geographer, an undaunted leader, a man of letters, a Christian gentleman, the founder and first governor of Quebec, must ever live in American history. Revered and immortal will be his name ! Close on thirty years of his adventurous career was spent either at the "Abitation de Kébec," in the lower town or high on the frowning cliffs of old Stadacona, where stood his castle, the famous Chateau St. Louis. To enlist your sympathy in this patriotic cause, I need only mention the subject. At the present moment, our younger sister city, Montreal, founded in 1642, thirty-four years later than Quebec, is taking the necessary steps, with the aid of citizens of all origins, to have erected within two years a monument and statue to its valiant founder, Chomedey de Maisonneuve. It is time Quebecers should wake up also to a sense of duty—the pleasant duty of keeping green and fragrant the memory of its venerated first Governor, and if it be the province of any society in particular by its connection with history, to favor any such project, I think the pleasant task by right belongs to the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec."

Moved by Dr. W. Boswell, seconded by James Stevenson, Esq.: That the Society approves of the above.

It will, of course, rest with a committee of citizens representing all nationalities to carry out the patriotic idea, and will, of course, find many of its most zealous promoters among the St. Jean Baptiste Society, who have made it quite a live issue.

Erecting monuments to historical personages is a very expensive undertaking. 'Tis not to be accomplished in a day or a year. Scott's superb shaft, on Prince street, Edinburgh, cost \$80,000. Quebec can afford no such costly structure—some place at \$10,000, some at \$20,000 the probable cost of a monument to our founder. But whatever the structure may be, let us hope it will be worthy of Champlain—worthy of Quebec.

A difficulty—perhaps not unsurmountable—may arise as to the selection of the site for this memorial, from the existence of a clause in the deed of purchase by the City Council, from the Provincial Government, of that portion of the Jesuit estate facing the Basilica, on which the future City Hall is likely to be built.

Under the terms of this deed, three statues are to be erected on this lot; of which Champlain will form one.

Unless this clause is struck out or modified by the contracting parties the city will be held to it.

The most fitting place for a monument to the founder of the city is undoubtedly the spot where stood his official residence—in later years known as the historic Chateau Saint Louis—now Dufferin Terrace. An additional reason in favor of this selection might be adduced from the fact that one of the learned antiquaries, the Revd. Abbé H. R. Casgrain, engaged in discussing the problem of the whereabouts of Champlain's tomb, is of opinion that the illustrious first Governor's ashes repose on this site, in the space in rear of the present City Post Office.

Let us erect the long wished for monument on this locality; later on the three statues may have their turn.

Saturday's meeting will, doubtless, end in the selection of an efficient committee, non-sectional but highly representative in its elements. All nationalities must be fairly represented.

I remain, dear Sir,

Your most obdt.

J. M. LEMOINE.

QUEBEC, Dec. 12, 1890.



### LE SIEUR DE LA POTHERIE. (1)

18 Janvier, 1622.

Sur le rapport de la requeste présentée au Roy en Son Conseil par frère George (2) Religieux, observance de St. François, député des habitants de la Nouvelle France, dicte occidentale partye sep-

(1) C'est le nom du Conseiller du Roy qui a redigé l'arrêt.

(2) George LeBaillif, député, le 18 aout, 1621, par les habitants de Québec, pour aller porter les plaintes au roi.

tentrionale de l'Amerique, tenante à ce que pour les causes y contenues et attendu les entreprises faites sur sa personne le x i y e (3) de présent mois par ung nommé Hébert (4) associé du Capitaine de Caen associé des Sieurs de Villemenon et Dolu pour le d. voyage. Il pleust à Sa Majesté prendre en protection et sauvegarde le d suppliant et le mettre en la garde du dit de Caen et ses associé's et attendu le rapport du commissionnaire du Sr. Duc de Montmorency con.enant les malversations et attentat du dict Hébert, homme vagabond et de mauvaise uye ordonner qu'il sera pris et appréhendé au corps pour respondre des excez mentionnez au d rapport et autres qui se verront par le procès pendant au d. Conseil dont il est complice avec le d. de Caen et associés et..... permettre au d. suppliant de faire informer par deuant le rapporteur de l'instance des paroles et suites d'actes faits tant par le d. Hébert que gens qui l'assistaient le dit jour x m, et conservation de l'auctorité du dict Seigneur Vice Roy, voiant cependant la prochaine ruine de tout le pays a esté d'une pareille vois délibéré que l'on ferait choix d'une personne de l'Assemblée, pour estre député de la part de tout le général du pais, affin d'aller aux pieds du Roy, faire les très humbles soumissions auxquelles la nature christianissime et obligation rendoit tous subjects redevables et présenter avec toute humilité le cahier du pais, auquel seront contenus les désordres arriués en ce paiz, et notamment ceste année g b y x x y et aussy qu'iceluy député aille trouver nostre dit Seigneur Vice Roy, pour lui communiquer semblablement des mêmes désordres et le supplier se joindre à leur complainte pour la demande de l'ordre nécessaire à tant de malheurs qui menacent les terres d'une perte future et finalement pour qu'iceluy député puisse agir, requérir, convenir traiter et accorder pour le général du d. pays, en tout et partout ce qui fera l'avantage de dict pays et pour ce tout d'un pareil consentement, et de la mesme voix cognaissant la sainte ardeur à la religion chrestienne, le zèle inviolable au service du Roi, et de l'affection passionnée à la conservation de l'auctorité du dict seigneur Vice Roy, qu'à touzours constamment et fidèlement tesmoigné le Révérend Père Georges Lebaillif, religieux de l'ordre des Récollets joint sa grande probité et prudence nous l'auons commis député et

(3) Le deuxième jour de présent mois.

(4) Il est souvent parlé de ce Hébert dans l'histoire des premiers temps de la colonie.

délégué avec plein pouvoir et charge de faire agir, représenter, requérir, convenir, escrire et accorder pour et au nom de tous les habitants de cette terre suppliant avec toute humilité Sa Majesté son conseil et nostre dict Seigneur Vice Roy, d'agrée ceste nostre délégation conserver et protéger le dict révérend Père en ce qu'il ne soit troublé ny molesté de quelque personne que ce soit ni sous quel que pretexte que ce puisse estre, à ce que paisiblement, Il puisse faire agir et poursuivre les affaires du pais auquel nous donnons derechef pouvoir de réduire tous les advis a lui donnez par les particuliers en ung cahier général et a iceluy apposer sa signature avec ample déclaration que nous faisons d'avoir pour agréable et tenir pour valable tout ce que sera par iceluy Révérend père fait, signé requis négocié et accordés pour ce qu'il consernera le dit pais et de plus luy donnons pouvoir de nommer et instituer ung ou deux avocats du Conseil de Sa Majesté, cours souveraines et juridictions pour et en son nom et au nostre escrire, consulter, signer, plaider et requérir de Sa Majesté et de Son Conseil, tout ce quy concernera les affaires de ceste Nouvelle France, s'y requerrons humblement tous les princes, potentats, seigneurs, gouverneurs, prélats, justicier et tous qu'il appartiendra de donner assistance et faveur audit révérend Père et empescher qu'iceluy allant, venant ou sejournant en France, ne soit inquiété ou molesté en ceste présente délégation avec particulière obligation de recognoissance autant qu'il sera à nous possible.

Donné à Québec, en la Nouvelle France, souz la signature des principaux habitants faisant pour le général, lesquels pour authentifier d'avantage ceste délégation ont prié le très Révérend père en Dieu, Denis Jamet, Commissaire des Religieux, qui sont en ces terres d'apposer son sceau ecclésiastique ce jour et an que dessus signé :

Champlain ; F. Denis Jamet, commissaire ; F. Joseph Le Caron ; Hébert, procureur du Roy ; Gillebert Courseron, lieutenant du prevost ; Boullé Pierrey, Le Tardif, T. Legroux, P. Desportes, -- Nicolas, greffier de la juridiction de Quebesq et greffier de l'assemblée ; — Guers, commissaire de monseigneur le Vice Roy et président en ceste eslections et scellé en placant du scel de d. père commissaire.

Collationné à l'original par moy conseiller et serveteur du Roy.  
BONVET.

L'original de cette pièce appartenait aux archives de Versailles.  
Il à été copié pour le Bureau des Archives du Canada. M. Ferland,  
dans son HISTOIRE DU CANADA, l'a publié en partie.

P. G. Roy.



### TESTAMENT DE M. DE CALLIÈRE.

Pardevant Le Notaire Royal en la prevosté de quebec sous-  
signé y Résidant et Temoins cy bas nommes. Fut present haut et  
puissant Seigneur Mre. Louis hector de Calieres, Chevalier de  
l'Ordre militaire de Saint Louis, gouverneur et Lieutenant general  
pour le Roy en tout ce pays de la nouvelle France, gisant au lit  
malade dans sa Chambre au Chateau de Saint Louis de cette ville  
de quebec Toutes fois sein desprit memoire et Entendement ainsi  
quil est aparu au d. notaire et Temoins par ses gestes et maintien  
et autres actions extérieures lequell considerant quil ny a Rien de sy  
certain que La mort n'y desy Incertain que Lheure dicelle, et  
Desirant ne deceder Intestat sans auparavant avoir mis ordre a ses  
affaires et disposé des biens quil a plut a dieu Luy donner, Il a de  
son pur Mouvement at Volonté fait, dicté et nommé de mot a mot  
au d. notaire soussigné les d. temoins presens son Testament et  
ordonnance de derniere volonté en la forme et maniere quy suit,  
au nom du pere du Fils et du Saint esprit, &c. *Premierement,*  
Comme vray chrestien et catholique a Recommandé et Recom-  
mende son Ame quand elle partira de son Corps a dieu Le pere  
Tout puissant a ce quil luy plaise par les Infinies merittes de la  
mort et passion de nostre Seigneur Jesus Christ, et par les Interces-  
sions de la Tres Sainte vierge Marie, De ses saints patrons et de  
tous les Saints et Saintes du paradis la mettre et plasser au Rang  
des biens heureux;

Declare le d. Seigneur Testateur quil veut et entend que Toutes  
ses dettes soient entièrement payées et acquittées et Fort faits sy  
aucuns se trouvent Repares et amandés par son executeur Testa-  
mentaire cy après nommé, Item fait le d. Seigneur son Testament  
de cinq sols quil veut et desire quy soient aumosnes en La manière  
accoutumée.

Item declare le d. Seigneur Testateur quil a une singulière devotion D'estre Inhumé et Enterré en leglise des Reverends peres Recollets de cette ville desquels Il est Syndic apostolique, Il veut en ce chef pour eviter les obstacles et contradictions quy pourroient y estre aportés sans cela, que sil arrive quil plaise a dieu de le retirer de cette vie, mesme prie et requiert quil soit inhumé dans la d. Eglise de Reverends peres Recollets en la manière et avec les simples ceremonies que les d. peres jugeront a propos luy estre convenables en la dite qualité de Syndic Apostolique, pere et protecteur spirituel de leur ordre en ce d. pays, souhaitant et desirant que sa devotion et pitié soit satisfaite a cet egard sans empessement ny obstacle, de quelque part que ce soit Telle estant sa volonté, et que son coeur soit séparé de son corps et mis dans une boiste de plomb ou d'argent pour ensuite estre déposés ès mains des d. Reverends peres Recollets. Pour estre gardés a ce que Monsieur le Marquis de Calieres, frère du d. Seigneur Testateur leur ayt donné ses avis sur son intention a cette egard.

Item. Veut le d. Seigneur Testateur que sur ses biens il soit donné et aumosné aux d. reverends pères Recollets entre les mains du Sieur Hauteville, leur syndic ordinaire et receveur de leurs aumosnes La somme de douze cens livres monnoye de France pour estre employée a lachevement de la batisse ou autres necessitez de leur couvent de cette d. ville, a la charge de dire et celebrer par les d. reverends peres Recollets en leur d. esglise. Tous les jours une messe basse pendant l'an du deceds de ly Seigneur Testateur pour le repos de son ame et outre ce un service annuel tous les ans a perpetuité a pareil jour de son deceds lequel service annuel il desire et veut estre appliqué tant pour le repos de son ame, que pour celui de ses heritiers lorsqu'il seront decedés.

Item donne et legue le d. Seigneur Testateur tout ce qui depend de sa garderobbe consistant en ses habits, linges et autres hardes dicelle d'argent en dependant ; savoir la moistie franche du tout ou Sieur de Hauteville son secrétaire, et l'autre moistie aux Sieurs Beaufort son maistre d'hotel et gillet son vallet de chambre par moitié et egalles portion outre et au pardessus de ce quy leur pourra être deu de leurs gages, et a pour les bons et agreables service que les d. Sieurs Hauteville, Beaufort et Gillet lui ont rendus et rendent journellement.

Item declare le d. Seigneur Testateur qu'il dellaisse tous les biens generalmente quelconques quy se trouveront luy appartenir apres son deceds a Mon d. Sieur Le Marquis de Calieres son frere qui est son seul et unique héritier pour par lui en disposer ainsy que bon luy semblera ; Icelly Seigneur, Testateur priant et requérant Mon d. Sieur son Frere d'avoir soin de Monsieur Le Chevalier de Courcy ne luy ayant connu que de bonnes Inclinations.

Et pour executer le present Testament Icelluy augmenter plutot que diminuer Le d. Seigneur Testateur a nommé le d. Sieur de hauteville son Secretaire et pour prendre le soin du reste de lestat de ses biens et affaires qui peuvent estre a present en ce pays et peuvent luy venir de France la presente année et en cas de mort du d. Sieur hauteville Le Sieur François haleur marchand bourgeois de cette ville quil prie den prendre la peine, et a cet effet se demest et devest de tous ses biens eu leurs mains, veut et entend quil en soient vestus et mis en possession suivant La Coutume estant son intantion et derniere volonté, le d. Seigneur Testateur priant et requérant a cet effet Monseigneur Debeauharnois Intendant de Justice police et Finance en ce pays a ce present de luy continuer son amitie et dapuyer les d. Sieurs hauteville ou haleur de sa protection et de son autorité pour l'exécution de ce que dessus.

Ce fut ainsy fait et dicte de mot a mot par le d. Seigneur Testateur au d. notaire et par Icelluy notaire leu et releu au d. Seigneur Testateur en sa chambre au d. shateau de Saint Louis de Quebec sur les dix heures du soir Le vingt cinquieme jour de may mil sept cent trois en presence des Sieurs pierre huguet et Joseph annibal Temoins demeurans au d. quebec quy ont avec Mon d. Seigneur L' Intendant et Messieurs Le Marquis de Cresasix, lieutenant de Roy, Deramesay Commandant des troupes et delagrois capitaine d'une compagnie dicelle aussy a ce presens et notaire signé le d. Seigneur Testateur n'ayant pû signer exactement a cause du grand tremblement de sa main quoy quil y ayt essayé par trois diverses fois mais d'une maniere sy tremblante quil n'est pas possible de lire sa signature a laquelle L'on ne pent distinguer que les deux premieres Lettres Le.

Signatures :—Beauharnois, Le marquis de Crisassy, De Ramezay, le marquis de la grois, Joseph Annibal, huguet, et Chambalon, notaire, avec paraphe.

C'est Joseph-Edmond Roy, notaire, historien, de Levis, qui m'a procuré ce testament, ainsi que le *fac-simile* des signatures au bas du dit testament.

B. SULTE.



### TREASURE TROVE.

The discovery recently made by Mr. L. W. Sicotte, Clerk of the Crown and Peace, of this city, of paper money issued by certain Montreal merchants before the founding of Canadian banks, is quite a revelation to us and cannot be passed over without mention.

It is known to all those that devote themselves to the study of the history of this country, that before the Conquest, under the French *regime*, there existed what was called *carte-monnaie* or card money; but it is almost unknown that after the Conquest, some Montreal merchants circulated notes called *pitons* in order to replace coin, which was very scarce at that time. The series found by Mr. Sicotte, is composed of four sets: 15 *sols*, 30 *sols*, 3 *livres* and 6 *livres*, and are in French as follows:—

*Montreal, 1re Mai, 1790.*

*Livres 6 ancien cours :*

*A vue, nous payerons au Porteur du present, la somme de six livres ancien cours de la Province.*

No. 116.

DOBIE & BADGLEY.

Mr. Dobie was a Montreal merchant in 1763, at the time of the surrender of Canada, and Mr. Badgley was the father of the late Mr. Justice Badgley, who died about two years ago.

Mr. Sicotte also has a cheque on the Manufacturers' and Mechanics Bank for \$50, signed by James L. Allen, 29th December, 1818, and some others of the Bank of Canada, before its amalgamation with the Bank of Montreal.



### THE MILLING ON A COIN.

*From the San Francisco Chronicle.*

What is the "milling" on a dollar or other coin? There is a popular belief that the corrugations on the rim of a dollar are the milling. The point happened to arise in a conversation with C. M. Gorham, coiner at the Mint, the other day. Mr. Gorham picked up a "blank," a round piece of plain silver cut out of a bar. It had gone through one machine, which had slightly rounded the edges. The blank was dropped into a milling machine, and when it came out a second or two later the rim was flat and the edges of the rim were raised a little above the level of the sides. The "milling" is this plain raised rim, without reference to any corrugations anywhere. The purpose of the milling is to protect the surface of the sides from wear. The milled blank was dropped into a stamping machine, from which it came a perfect dollar. While in the machine the piece dropped into a corrugated collar, and the piece expanding under great pressure, the rim was forced into the corrugations and became similarly corrugated. These parallel notches or corrugations on the edge, which are generally erroneously called the milling, constitute the reeding.



### REVIEW.

*The Coins and Tokens of the Possessions and Colonies of the British Empire*, by James Atkins, London, 1889.—This is a beautifully printed work of 400 pages, published by Bernard Quaritch, in which are described the coins of the British Dominions outside of the three Kingdoms. It fills a long-felt want among collectors of colonial coins, bringing the issues for the widely separated Colonial Empire into one compact volume. The well executed illustrations, although hardly sufficient, are a great help in a work of the kind. The Hanovarian coins should have been left out, for Hanover, as part of the German Confederacy, never was a British possession, although, for a time, the same monarch ruled over both. The Anglo-Gallic coins, of Mediæval times, might far better have been introduced.

But what interests us most is that portion relating to Canada and Newfoundland, as we are not in a position to speak with authority regarding other portions of the world. An utter want of arrangement mars its usefulness, while all the mistakes of his predecessors, with many others, are to be found in the book. Mr. Atkins evidently had not collected Canadian coins, or his collection was so limited, that it was no help to him in correcting his proofs. We will not say much about the errors of omission, which are numerous, but confine ourselves to those of commission, for it is better that a collector should find a coin not described in his favorite work of reference, than that he should spend his time searching for a myth carefully described therein, or for an apparent variety as shown by a slight error in the description.

The list of errors is so long that we almost shrink from publishing, but, as some of these come down from Christmas, through Sandham and Le Roux, we think it well to place on record a list of corrections that some at least may be saved the trouble of looking for what does not exist.

We may quote as our authority, the Mint Reports, old documents, and some of the most complete collections to which we have access.

## CORRECTIONS.

## PAGE 267.

- 1 No. 5. Two dollar pieces were not struck for Newfoundland in 1873.
- 2 " 6. No two dollar pieces were struck in 1874.
- 3 " 7. No two dollar pieces were struck in 1876.
- 4 The issue of half dollars during 1874 should be mentioned. It was the only coin struck for Newfoundland during that year.

## PAGE 268.

- 5 No. 18. This coin should be described with the letter H under the date.
- 6 " 24. There was no issue of 20 cent pieces in 1874.
- 7 " 28. The letter H under the date should be mentioned.
- 8 " 34. No ten cent pieces were issued in 1874

## PAGE 269.

- 9 No. 37. No ten cent pieces were issued in 1881.

- 10 No. 38 The letter H under the date should be mentioned.  
11 " 44. No five cent pieces were issued in 1884.  
12 " 48. The letter H under the date should be mentioned.

## PAGE 270.

- 13 No. 59. There is no coin of Rutherford Brothers, Harbour Grace, without date.

## PAGE 271.

- 14 " 62. The obverse of this coin should read: PETER | M'AUS-  
LANE | ST. JOHNS | NEWFOUNDLAND.

## PAGE 273.

- 15 No. 3. The name should be PURVES not "PURVIS."  
16 " 4. This coin should have on the obverse, N. S., after  
HALIFAX.  
17 " 5. This should be STEAM SHIP not "STEAM BOAT." It in-  
variably occurs in copper, not in brass, and is now  
very common.

## PAGE 274.

- 18 No. 8. This should be described as a large building, not  
house, as the Government offices are represented  
on the coin; only one variety is known but there  
are two of the following, No. 9.  
19 " 11. The three varieties of this token differ in the busts on  
the obverse, not in the ships on the reverse.  
20 " 13. The only appreciable differences in specimens of this  
coin is that the barbs of the arrows are faint in some  
showing that the dies have been worn.

## PAGE 275.

- 21 No. 18. No pennies were struck for Nova Scotia in 1823.

## PAGE 276.

- 22 " 34. There are no half cents of 1862.  
23 The pattern cent and half cents of 1861 have larger,  
not smaller, letters on the obverse.

## PAGE 279.

- 24 No. 10. There are no half cents for New Brunswick dated  
1864.

- 25 " 11. Should be ST JOHN, not ST JOHNS.  
 26 " 12. Should be F. M<sup>C</sup>DERMOTT. not "E. M<sup>C</sup>DERMOTT ;"  
 and S<sup>T</sup>. JOHN. not "ST JOHNS."

PAGE 281.

- 27 The title should be Prince Edward Island not "Edward's."

PAGE 286.

- 28 No. 2. There are also fifty cent pieces of 1871 with the letter  
 H under the tie of the wreath.  
 29 " 4. No fifty cent pieces of 1872 are found without the H.  
 30 " 5. Fifty cent pieces were not struck in 1873.  
 31 " 6. " " " " " " 1874.  
 32 " 7. " " " " " " 1875.  
 33 " 8. " " " " " " 1880.  
 34 " 10. " " " " " " 1882.  
 35 " 11. " " " " " " 1884.  
 36 " 12. " " " " " " 1885.  
 37 " 13. " " " " " " 1886.  
 38 " 14. " " " " " " 1887.

PAGE 287.

- 39 No. 16. Twenty-five cent pieces of 1871 were also struck with  
 the letter H under the tie.  
 40 " 18. No twenty-five cent pieces of 1872 were struck with-  
 out the H.  
 41 " 19. No twenty-five cent pieces were struck in 1873.  
 42 There should be mentioned twenty-five cent pieces  
 of 1883.  
 43 " 25. No twenty-five cent pieces were struck in 1884.

PAGE 288.

- 44 No. 32. Ten cent pieces of 1871 were also struck with the H.  
 45 " 34. All ten cent pieces struck in 1872 have the letter H.  
 46 " 35. There are no ten cent pieces of 1873.  
 47 The ten cent pieces of 1883 should be mentioned.

PAGE 289.

- 48 No. 49. All the five cent pieces struck for circulation in 1872  
 have the letter H.  
 49 " 50. No five cent pieces were struck in 1873.

C

50 The five cent pieces struck in 1883 should be mentioned.

51 " 63 The head of the Queen on the cents of 1876, and succeeding dates, is coroneted, not "laureated."

PAGE 290.

52 No. 67. No cents occur with the date 1885.

53 " 72. This should read SETTLEMENT not "SETTLEMENTS."  
The children are presented to the Goddess of Liberty not "to a bishop."

PAGE 291.

54 No. 73. This coin does not exist.

55 " 75. There are only two varieties of the "Vexator" described under 74 and 75, therefore the "two other varieties" do not exist.

56 " 77. This should be MONTREAL not "UPPER TOWN | QUEBEC."

57 " 78. This should read H. GAGNON & CIE., not "CIE."

58 " 79. There should be no apostrophe in DOREURS.

PAGE 292.

59 No. 84. This should read BROOK not "BROCK."

PAGE 293.

60 No. 86. This should read OCT. S<sup>s</sup> and UP<sup>s</sup>; not "OCT<sup>s</sup>," "SIR" and "UPP" none of the two or three varieties of this token read "BOOK."

61 " 93. There is only one variety of this date, but two of 1823.

PAGE 294.

62 No. 95. This should be LESSLIE not "LESLIE."

63 " 96. " " " " "

64 " 100. This should read &. &. & ; not "&c. &c. &c."

PAGES 297 and 298.

65 Nos. 109 to 149. The descriptions of the reverses are wanting in so many, that it is impossible to eliminate from Mr. Atkins' list, those that do not really exist. He describes 41 varieties, while the most complete collection known contains only 38. And one of these was unknown when Dr. Le Roux's work was pub-

lished. That would leave four here mentioned that do not exist. He describes two with 35 leaves in the wreath, such coins are unknown to collectors here, if these *sous* were divided by some form of grouping, the work would be of much greater assistance to collectors.

## PAGE 299.

- 66 No. 150. This should be, Arms of the City of Montreal, not  
"of Canada."  
67 " 151. This should read BANQUE, not "BANK."  
68 " 158. The Bank of Montreal with the reverse dated 1837,  
and Bank building does not exist. A mule, dated  
1837, with City Bank on ribbon, is frequently met  
with.  
69 " 160. No penny was issued with the date 1844.

## PAGE 302.

- 70 " 178. This should be LAUZON not "LAWSON."

## PAGE 303.

- 71 " 185. This is the reverse of No. 184, and, therefore,  
should not be numbered.  
72 There are twelve varieties of the Porteous Bridge  
tokens. The four with the obverse beginning DE  
LACHESNAYE, have been omitted.  
73 No. 189. This should be, GOOD FOR ONE COPY EVENING GLOBE.  
It is in white metal, bronzed, not "BRASS."

## PAGE 304.

- 74 No. 195. This coin is unknown in Canada.  
75 Nearly every new book adds one or two of the  
"Provincial Tokens" to the list of *Canadian*  
*doubtfuls*, this work exceeds any so far, in the  
number thus added, many of these are Irish, which  
may be found enumerated in Lindsay and Batty.



## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

The stated monthly meetings of the Society have been held, with a regular attendance of members, which has been very gratifying, and the thanks of the members of the Society, to those gentlemen who have so hospitably welcomed them to their houses, are here recorded; his Hon. Judge Baby, the Hon. Senator Murphy, Messrs. Chas. Hart, J. A. U. Beaudry, and J. B. Learmont, have, in succession, invited the members to meet at their residences, and this has led to a marked improvement in the character of the meetings, not only in a social point of view, but an increased interest in the work of the Society, through the fact of their valuable collections of books and other treasures being freely placed on exhibition.

At the monthly meeting held in October last, a number of donations of pamphlets and exchanges were received and some interesting exhibits made. Among others may be noted:—

31 Coins of the EMPEROR TRAJAN, by Mr. R. W. McLachlan.

A BEAVER CLUB GOLD MEDAL (1785), by Mr. W. L. Bastien.

A set of CUVILLIER PAPER MONEY (1837), by Mr. J. A. U. Beaudry.

Mr. Lighthall's proposal to erect Historical Tablets, to commemorate events in the history of Montreal, was referred to the Council.

Upon motion of Mr. De Lery MacDonald, seconded by Dr. Beaudry, it was resolved to present an address of welcome to H. R. H. the Comte de Paris, as representing the monarchs who presided over the foundation of Canada. Hon. Judge Baby, Hon. Senator Murphy, Dr. Beaudry, and Mr. MacDonald were appointed a Committee to draft and present the address.

A paper was read by Mr. McLachlan on "The Statistics of the Coinage struck for the Dominion of Canada, embracing its separate provinces and Newfoundland—1858-1890."

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. McLachlan, and the paper was ordered to be printed in the Journal of the Society.

The monthly meeting, for November, was held at the residence of Hon. Senator Murphy. The President—Hon. Judge Baby—reported the presentation of the address to the Comte de Paris, by the Committee appointed, on the 25th October, and the courteous reception by the Comte, who granted them a private audience.

Several donations and exhibits were submitted to the meeting, including :

Two iron “studs,” found in an excavation for a drain on St. Paul street—they probably dated back to the *ancien regime*. Exhibited by Mr. H. T. Martin.

An illuminated parchment letter of 1791, signed by Joannes Rondivelli, Episcopus. Exhibited by Mr. J. B. Learmont.

Hon. Judge Baby exhibited an “*Arret de Conseil du Roi*,” relative to the liquidating of the debts of Canada—1764.

Mr. Lighthall showed a photograph of the life size oil painting of the Hon. Peter Schuyler.

A vote of thanks was carried to the Viscount de la Barthe for his donation of a large enamelled tablet, commemorating the discovery of Canada by Jacques Cartier—1534-35 ; and a Committee was appointed, with instructions to place the tablet, if possible, on one of the buildings on Jacques Cartier square.

Mr. Lighthall explained at length his proposal to erect a number of tablets in different parts of the city, commemorative of historical events connected with the various localities suggested ; a Committee was appointed to co-operate with Mr. Lighthall in carrying the proposal into effect.

The Secretary was instructed to convey to the Natural History Society, the willingness of the members of the N. and A. Society to co-operate with them, in the reception of the Royal Society of Canada, on the occasion of their visit to Montreal in May, 1891.

Mr. R. C. Lyman exhibited several photographs of the old Fort at Ile aux Noix, with explanatory notes from an article on the subject which he was preparing for publication in the *Dominion Illustrated*.

The annual meeting was held on December 16th, 1890, when, after routine business, and the reception of several donations,



and the exhibition of a number of old documents by M. de Beaujeu, the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen as the office-bearers for the coming year :

PRESIDENT,

Hon. Judge Baby.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

Hon. Edward Murphy and Mr. Chas. T. Hart.

TREASURER,

Mr. R. C. Lyman.

CURATOR,

Mr. J. A. U. Beaudry.

SECRETARY,

Mr. A. C. De Lery MacDonald.

*(The foregoing were all re-elections.)*

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

Mr. M. de Beaujeu

COUNCIL OF THE SOCIETY,

Messrs. H. Mott, W. L. Bastien, R. W. McLachlan, J. B. Learmont, and M. de Beaujeu.

EDITING COMMITTEE,

Hon. Judge Baby, Viscount de La. Barthe, Messrs. H. Mott, and R. W. McLachlan.

The ordinary monthly meeting was held on the 20th January, 1891, at which 16 members were present.

Mr. R. C. Lyman exhibited a book bearing the autograph of W. Lyon Mackenzie.

Mr. Learmont exhibited an autograph letter of Daniel O'Connell.

Mr. H. T. Martin showed a full set of a new issue of Japanese silver coins ; also a sheet of cuts of various war medals, and a number of proofs from a lot of wood cuts of views of Old Montreal.

Mr. Lighthall reported that at a meeting of the subscribers to the proposed "Historical Tablets," it had been resolved that the carrying out of the project be entrusted to the N. and A. Society, and the President had accepted the same on behalf of the Society.

## ORIGINAL CANADIAN BOAT SONG.

In the *New York Albion*, for 1836, appeared our charming *chanson*, "*A la claire fontaine*," under the above heading, with the music, and the affix, "not before published," and I have had the good fortune to stumble over what was said of it, at the time of publication, by one of the Scotch Reviews :

"Fair and gentle reader ! To thee we dedicate one of the simplest, and, permit us to add, one of the sweetest pieces of melody to be met with in the long and varied catalogue of song. It is a Canadian canoe-song, one of the thousand-and-one melodious effusions with which the Canadian *voyageurs* are wont to beguile their tedious and fatiguing progresses along the countless streams which separate the hyperborean haunts of the rich fur-clad inhabitants of the forest from the abodes of fur-covering man.

Thou art, doubtless, acquainted, fair reader, with the "Canadian Boat-Song," but when thou shalt have caught the spirit of a few of our Canadian melodies, thou wilt have but small difficulty in believing that Mr. Thomas Moore's Boat-Song, sweet though it be, is no Canadian song at all. It is the offspring—and a lovely offspring, too—of the poet's truthful fancy, based, perhaps, on the mingled recollection of many songs, but, inasmuch as it bears but faint relations to the place and circumstance of its *nom de baptême*, it must be regarded as a species of melodic-literary fraud. It professes to be a transcript of an air, the first words of which are :

Dans mon chemin j'ai rencontré  
Deux cavaliers tres bien montés,

but it would require a nice perception, indeed, to recognize the sweet and simple original in the—be it confessed—equally sweet and simple copy.

The people by whom these songs are sung, the arduous business which they prosecute, the frail vessel they navigate, the stupendous and sublime scenery in the midst of which they move, all concur to throw a charm over, and impart an interest to the Canadian *Chansons de Voyageur*, in addition to that which their

intrinsic beauty would command. On these points, fair reader, we crave to jot down a few notes.

The Canadian *voyageurs* are, perhaps, the hardiest, most laborious, and, at the same time, the most cheerful and light-hearted people in his Majesty's many-climbed dominions. Their business is to navigate the large birch-bark canoes of the great fur-trading company of Montreal to the interior, and return with them in the autumn of the year. Some are engaged for a period of service in the interior. In their upward voyage, the canoes are laden with blankets, rum, gunpowder, and other articles of Indian traffic. On their downward passage, they return with such furs as have been collected in situations which render Montreal a more convenient port of shipment than that of the Company on the shores of Hudson's Bay. The goods, so conveyed, are made up in packages of about 90 lbs weight—that is of a size and weight such as a man is capable of carrying over the numerous rocky portages, or carrying places, which the Canadian *voyageur* has to encounter.

In some few cases the canoes contain no lading. It is then called a Despatch Canoe. By this, however, the *voyageur* gains nothing, as what he is spared in weight, he is called upon to make up in speed. If, fair reader, thou dost not clearly understand the alternative, ask thy husband, thy brother, or thy lover, and he will explain to thee that the hard-worked *voyageur's* case is in nowise improved by the change.

Out of the twenty-four hours, the *voyageur* is expected to labor eighteen. His food is taken as he goes—fish, fowl, or flesh, just as Providence may throw in his way; and should this fail, he has a reserve supply of pemmican, or deer's flesh, prepared in a particular way of drying. His only luxury is tea, and, at times, a *coup* of rum. The former is prepared when he encamps for the night, and before he starts in the early morn, and, perchance, again when he rests in the middle of the day. With all this hard work and hard food, the *voyageur* is a happy being. Cares, he has none, except, perhaps, for a fair one left behind; so he chants his song *chemin faisant*, and this, combined with a long rest, and social pleasure, which a Canadian knows so well how to enjoy, cheers him on his weary way.

These alternatives from extreme labor to absolute inactivity, and from the perfect solitude of the lakes and rivers of the interior to social intercourse of the most cheerful kind, are not very likely to produce a sober and staid citizen. There is, however, something in the Canadian social character which appears to operate as a safeguard against all sorts of bad influences, and the *voyageur*, when he returns to his family, is not much to be distinguished from his brethren, whose travels do not generally extend beyond the neighboring parish church. There is, perhaps, a little dash of reckless gaiety in his tone and bearing, and he is somewhat too much given to *jaser*, and tell long stories when he should be in the hay-field or in the barn, but then his long stories are replete with "moving incidents," and as Baptiste is really a good-natured fellow, and for that reason a decided favourite with the women, there are always volunteers enough to share his ordinary work, the more especially as he is ever ready to repay the favour when anything requiring more than ordinary boldness, energy, and decision, is to be accomplished. A course of life which would convert an Englishman or an American into a reckless vagabond, scarcely impairs the moral character of the Canadian, and the retired *voyageur* almost invariably settles down into a most affectionate husband, a tender father, a firm and zealous friend, and a good citizen.

The birchen canoe of the native Indian is not only extremely elegant in its form, but, from its lightness and small draught of water, is especially adapted to the navigation of the shallow and rapid streams of the interior. The frame of the canoe is made of thin boards or ribs of wood about three inches broad, strengthened by longitudinal strips equally thin and light, and reaching from stem to stern, or rather from end to end, for both ends are similar. Over this framework is spread the bark of a large birch tree, with no more seams than are necessary to reduce it to the proper form. These seams are sewed with strong fibres of wood, and are rendered water-tight by a gummy resinous composition prepared for the purpose, and which the Indians and *voyageurs* always carry with them in case repairs should be requisite. The framework is strengthened and kept in shape by a strong gunwale, with cross pieces like the thwarts of a boat. No adequate idea of the shape of the canoe can be conveyed without a drawing or model. The keel-less bottom is

flat, the sides swelling, the gunwales have an indication inwards. The swelling of the sides is greatest towards the centre, gradually diminishing towards the ends, which terminates in a sort of raised prow, ornamented above-board, and at the water's edge offering the least resistance.

Such is the frail vessel, which even a rude tread would almost pierce, but in which the *voyageur* traverses a thousand streams in safety. It is thus propelled: Each canoe-man is equipped with a light paddle about four feet and a half in length, half of which is handle and the other half blade. The width of the blade varies in different tribes from five inches to about three inches and a half. The narrow paddle is preferred by the North-west *voyageurs*, as it is much less fatiguing, and, therefore, better adapted to long journeys and continuous work. The paddle is held perpendicularly, so as to have a perfect hold on the water, and a sharp stroke simultaneously given with all the paddles, causes the canoe literally to leap over the surface of the water. The course of the canoe is directed by a steersman, who makes use of a paddle; and the man in the head of the canoe occasionally aids the steersman by means of a well-timed stroke. Indeed, in case of danger, such as a sunken rock, or a floating log, it is the head paddle which averts it. By means of a sharp lateral stroke, the course of the canoe may be suddenly altered by a considerable angle, and if the headman inclines the head considerably one way—say to the left—while the steersman at the same time draws the stern to the right, the canoe may be suddenly brought to a right angle with its course, and be shot far a-head of impending danger.

In proceeding up stream these dangers are not great, inasmuch as a mere cessation of the simultaneous stroke, on a signal from the man at the head, causes the canoe to lose its way; it is in descending, that is, in shooting the rapids, that the danger lies. Here a dead silence is preserved; the *voyageurs* cease to ply their paddles; the headman is all vigilance; on him the steerman's eye is firmly fixed, in readiness to obey his slightest sign by a light stroke of the paddle on one side or the other. The danger being past, a long shrill Indian shout or yell, exhilarating and spirit-stirring to a degree inconceivable to those who have not heard it, bursts from the united voices of the *voyageurs*. Before the shout has ceased the

best voice has already commenced his song; and, as the shout with its echoes dies away, the last couplet of the verse—

J'ai trouvé l'eau si belle  
Que je m'y suis baigné—

becomes distinct. Immediately the united chorus—

Il y a long tems que je l'aime.  
Jamais je ne t'oublierais—

seems to bound over the surface of the now smooth waters, and is sent back by reiterated echoes from the circumjacent rocks and hills. Thus passes song after song, giving measure to the stroke of the paddle, until some new danger again requires silence.

In the upward voyage the song is often interrupted by the severity of the labor and the necessity of making a portage. Where the stream becomes too rapid for the use of the paddle, poles, shod with iron, are resorted to. With these the canoe is pushed close in shore against the stream. Occasionally, a rope is carried ashore, and some, or all, of the men, except two, by whom the course is directed with poles, tow the canoe up stream. When neither poles nor tow-rope can be rendered available, the *portage* must be made. The *portage* is made either to pass a waterfall or impracticable rapid, to get from one river to another, or to save, by crossing a small neck of land, a long bend of the river. The process is to unload the canoe, paddles and lading, and carry them to the spot where the navigation again becomes practicable. The large canoes are carried by resting the gunwale on the shoulders of as many men as are necessary to carry it. The rest charge themselves with baggage and merchandise, carrying their burthens with a strap across the forehead as undertakers carry a coffin. A small canoe, capable of carrying five persons with their blankets, guns and usual equipments, can be carried by one man.

The magnificent scenery in the midst of which the canoe pursues its way, can be approximately, though not perfectly, pictured to a Scottish reader, by a reference to his own mountain streams and torrents, his rocks, and (*cidevant*), pineclad hills. In the countries lying north and west of Canada, there is, as yet, no vestige of the hand of man, everything appears fresh from the hand of nature, and all is magnificence and sublimity. The immense rivers, which have no parallel in Europe, occasionally expand into inland seas, subject

to be torn, like other seas, by violent tempests, and again contracting their waters, are precipitated over a shallow and rocky bed, until the gradually widening banks once more permit them to pursue a more tranquil course.

On the shore, and in the numerous beautiful—some alluvial, and some rocky— islands which diversify without interrupting the onward course of the waters, all is forest—gigantic, primeval forest. In the autumn of the year, the diversified appearance of the woods brightens the beauty of the scenery, to an extent not to be conceived by those who are not familiar with it. The dark Canadian pine, the magnificent cedar, the sturdy oak, the graceful birch, mingle their numerous hues with the crimson leaf\* of the maple, and produce an effect which but few painters would dare to grapple with, but which would have filled even John Mallard Turner with wonder and delight.

Such are the circumstances in the midst of which these songs are sung. They are extremely numerous, some prevailing in one locality, some in another. Some are of a sprightly tone, and some few, but very few, are of a character not adapted to British taste—that is, as far as our sense of propriety is concerned. Most of them, however, tell of love and regrets, with all the melancholy sweetness of the *Vieux Gaulois*."

"Should the present specimen meet with the acceptance of the public, we may, from time to time, extract others from our stores ;" but a diligent search has failed to find any further publication of the pleasing *chansons*.

For the benefit of all future critics of our Canadian songs, they may be referred to "SONGS OF OLD CANADA," translated by William McLennan, which can only be read with pleasure and delight ; and especially to the note on this very song. "This charming love story, with its attractive air, rightly leads our Canadian songs. It apparently enjoyed as great a popularity in France as here, for Dr. Larue cites no less than five variations of the words. "Its origin is unknown, but it is sung in Normandy, Brittany, and Franche-Comté.

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\*The maple leaves become crimson with the first frost, and the hills, which are covered with them, present a singularly beautiful appearance.

"A few years ago," Dr. Larue says, "our *Claire Fontaine*, "with its own Canadian air, was rendered in one of the principal "theatres of Paris and obtained an immense success."

ED. CAN. ANTIQUARIAN.



### NOT A POPULAR COIN.

There is one unpopular coin issued in the United States. It is the half dollar, and it has a tendency to work its way back into the Treasury vaults, where it is not wanted. As money, nobody objects to the half, but the popular fancy is for the same value in another form. That is, the average citizen prefers to have two quarters. they are a trifle more convenient. If he wants to pay out half a dollar he can use the half or the two quarters with equal convenience, but if 25c is to be paid out the quarter is far the handier coin.

This may not seem to be a very important matter, but it counts in the long run. Little by little the halves find their way back to the Government vaults, and there they stay, like poor relations. In fact, so far as coming home in disgrace goes, the half dollar is the Prodigal Son of the Mints.

A very large proportion of the \$20,000,000 of fractional silver on hand at Washington is made up of halves. This is the lot which Secretary Foster was so anxious to get rid of, and about which he talked with the New York bankers when he made his visit there. Nobody then manifested any wild desire to take the Secretary's load off his shoulders.

It is probable that a good many of the halves stored up in Washington will be recoinced into quarters and dimes. In that way they will be more convenient for popular use. And Mr. Foster will sleep more comfortably o' nights—which will be a good thing and a benefit all around.

Of course, lots of halves are used and will continue to be used. Their coinage will be kept up and nobody will have any more difficulty in getting them than usual. But the proportion of other coins will be increased because the people like them better.



The New York Sub-Treasury has its share of halves on hand, and the other day it tried to work off some of them. It was a day when pension checks were being paid, and nearly every one was cashed partly in halves. Before the close of the day a good many of the halves were back in the Sub-Treasury. And they are there yet.



### DOGS ON COINS.

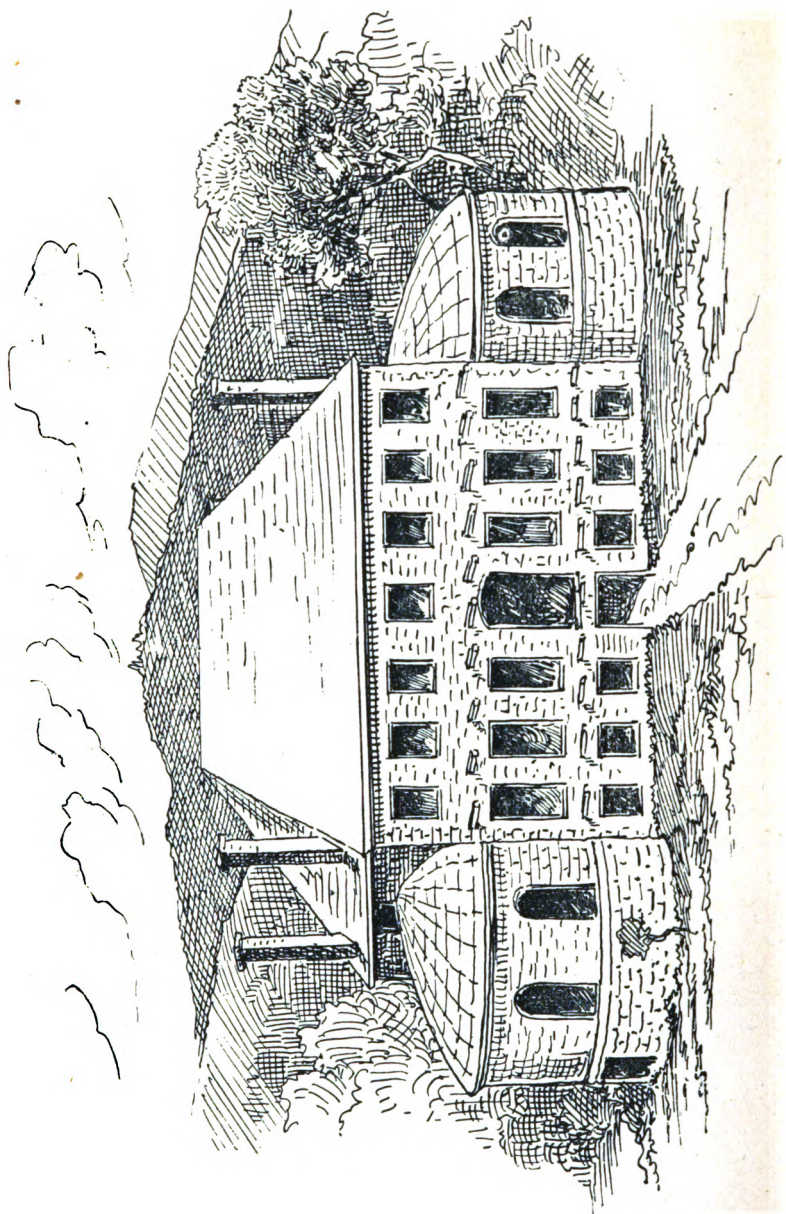
There is an important group of about forty coins containing outlines of dogs, which deserve careful study. The interest of some of them is mainly mythical, as with Lælaps, the hound of Actæon, presented to Cephalos by Procris ; or with the dog of Segeste, which symbolized the river Crimisus. But there are enough to show how extensive were the operations of the dog fancier in early times. The coins afford no evidence of the development of a spaniel, there being no example of a pendulous ear, or of a mastiff, though bulldogs were, undoubtedly, known in the arenas of Imperial Rome. But they prove conclusively—what is shown, indeed, by the less artistic products of Egyptian pictography—that the ancients had four kinds of dogs—the wolf dog, the hound, the greyhound, and the terrier. The Umbrians had their wolf hounds, the Apulians of Asculum their greyhounds, the more rugged hunters of the Tuscan forests their fox dogs. The favorite dog of Artemis Laphria, as on coins of Patræ and Sparta, was a greyhound, while Actæon's dogs must have been half-breed deerhounds. Rhegium, if coins may be trusted, had its sheep dogs ; the Macedonian city of Mende its terriers, and Cumæ, just above the Bay of Naples, to which all the luxuries of the ancient world were brought, its poodles. Further pursuit of this line of enquiry would probably throw some useful light upon the direction of canine domestication.—*Chambers' Journal.*











McTavish or Haunted House.



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THE McTAVISH OR HAUNTED HOUSE.

BY P. S. MURPHY

Read before *The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal*,  
on Tuesday 26th January 1892.



N common with other settlements founded on this continent by the four great civilizing nations of the Old World, the English, the French, the Dutch and the Spanish, Montreal has her legends, her quaint reminiscences of early inhabitants who laid the foundation of her greatness.

Boston has the Puritans and their quaint history ; New-York revels in its tales of old Knickerbocker days ; New-Orleans becomes interesting through the French occupation ; Florida bears witness to the day of Spanish possession, Quebec looks back with pride to the part she played in the earlier development of the country, and as it is with all these, so it is with Montreal and her memories of the brave

men and true, who, long years ago, resided within her boundaries whence they carried on that great commercial warfare which opened up that vast expanse of territory to the west, the Canada of the future. Worthy successors were they of Lasalle, Champlain and Iberville, the latter who bore the banner of France from Hudson Bay to New-Orleans. They were great men, these pioneers of the olden days. Men, not of words, but of deeds, whose impress will be seen for all time to come, on the pages of the history of our country. There are strange stories of their lives extant to day, and the story of Simon McTavish and the house that he built, long one of the landmarks of Montreal, is not the least interesting.

Thirty odd years ago there stood under the brow of Mount Royal a huge mansion, weatherbeaten, unfinished, tenantless. It had been there since the memory of the oldest inhabitant, yet, never had it changed its appearance, except as years went on, it grew more venerable. Three generations had known it under similar conditions, standing there, tenantless, uncompleted, a relic of the ambitions of by-gone days. Time had changed its surroundings, gathered round it new generations of men and things, but still that old house, reared by the hand of man, for the occupation of man, remained vacant, save for the cattle that took refuge in it from the scorching rays of the summer's sun, and the birds who built their nests among its beams ; while, finally, after many, many years of exposure to the pelting rains of summer and the drifting snows of winter, the hand of man again seized upon it, in the great march of improvement, and levelled it to the ground. (1)

Although the house of McTavish came down before it had ever been occupied, it did not want for occupants. Public superstition gave it a tenant, if not in the flesh, in the spirit. People who passed it after dark swore ever afterwards that they had seen the ghost of Simon McTavish wandering through it. Deserted as it was, it was easy for a weird name to attach itself to it, and so for years the McTavish house was known as the " Haunted House."

Many attempts have been made to explain the origin of the ghost story. The most probable is that told to the writer's father in 1832, by a farmer named McMartin, who then occupied and farmed the McTavish property around the deserted building, and who said that while the moon was in a particular phase it shone on an angle of

the tin roof casting a bright ray of light, which the superstitious called McTavish's spirit.

The Simon McTavish mentioned above as the builder of the McTavish house was in his day, one of the leading citizens of Montreal. He was engaged in the fur trade, then the principal business of the country. The North West Company, was formed in 1783 by Benjamin and Joseph Frobisher, in which Simon McTavish and several other gentlemen were partners. On retiring from the North West Company, Simon McTavish married a Mlle Chaboillez, a member of one of the most distinguished French families of the city, and a family particularly noted for the beauty of its ladies. Mlle Chaboillez was a sister of the then Curé of Longueuil, a noted scholar of those days. One of the sisters married a Mr. Samuel Sherwood, of Toronto, a barrister; and a third the late Hon. Roderick McKenzie, of Terrebonne, one of whose grand-daughters was the wife of the Hon. Roderick Masson, late Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. In 1816 through the influence of his wife's family, Mr. Sherwood was elected to the House of Assembly for Lower Canada, representing the then County of Effingham, at present known as Terrebonne. It is said that during the winter months, Mr. McTavish's city residence was Nos. 23, 25 and 27 St. Jean-Baptiste street, while during the summer months he occupied a stone cottage a few hundred yards west of his new house, this cottage was afterwards occupied by McMartin the farmer mentioned above. It was at this cottage he died in July 1804. At that time it was thought such a long distance between the McTavish house and the city that a lunch was laid on tables in front of the house for those who came to attend the funeral. Mr. McTavish was buried in a vault situated a little to the west of "Ravenscraig." The mausoleum and shaft erected over his place of burial are still to be seen. He left four children. His fortune at the time of his death was estimated at £126,000 sterling, an immense sum in those days. It will be of interest to note that in the year 1803 Mr. McTavish bought the Seignior of Terrebonne for the sum of £25,100 sterling, and his brother-in-law and associate, the Hon. Roderick McKenzie, lived there. At the time of his death the McTavish house was in course of construction. Work was at once discontinued, the windows of the second and third stories bricked up, and its strange career began.



The McTavish house was a more than pretentious dwelling for a gentleman of those days. It stood between Peel and McTavish Streets, the greater part of the house being in the grounds of the present residence of Mr Andrew Allan. The house with two semi-circular towers at each end had a frontage of about 126 feet. The roof of the main building was constructed on the old fashioned "high" principle, draining from the ridge-pole to all four sides. Those of the two towers were conical in shape. All being covered with tin. The main building was three storeys high, the rez-de-chaussée or ground floor being some twelve feet in height, the intention being evidently to have it occupied by the kitchen, servants rooms, etc., the same as we see in many of the houses built in France. The towers coming up about half way between the second and third row of windows. The cut of the McTavish house which appeared in the "*Star*" of Feb. 16th 1891 gives a good idea of what the building was like, only it was higher than it is made to appear to look in the cut. (\*)

The material employed in its construction was dressed limestone. The interior of the house was never completed, only the floor beams being placed in position. There were many reports concerning Mr McTavish's death, but as a matter of history, he took cold in the month of March or April while superintending the construction of his house, which turning into inflammation, brought his career to an end in July 1804. The particulars concerning the death and funeral of Simon McTavish were given to the writer, by a lady who was residing as a guest at the McTavish Cottage at the time of its owner's death. By this death the Montreal of that day lost one of her foremost citizens. A man whose enterprise was responsible directly and indirectly for much of her prosperity, and whose business integrity was known to be above reproach. His death was regretted by all who had known him in his life and who were compelled to admire his manly character. The old house is gone, but its story will live for years to come.

P.S.—Since writing the foregoing I have been lent a book entitled "A Tour to Niagara Falls", written in 1806, by a Boston gentleman, Mr. Timothy Bigelow, who had visited the McTavish House, and I give below an extract which corroborates the above: "Towards

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(\*) We have to thank the proprietors of the *STAR*, through whose courtesy we are able to reproduce the "old, deserted mansion."—*Eds. Can. Antiq*

evening we took caleches and drove out to the mountain, we passed by the new house of the late Mr McTavish, which he has left unfinished, and we visited his tomb, which is situated behind the house in a thick wood on themountain side. This situation is the most romantic that can well be imagined. Behind the tomb rises a lofty precipice of perpendicular rocks, one of which forms a detached column and seems as if intended by nature for a monument. These rocks are composed of regular strata, the uppermost of which are of limestone. They are part of a ledge or precipice which extends quite round the mountain and has the appearance of having been worn by water. This is to be accounted for by supposing that most of the Island of Montreal, and of course the surrounding country, were once covered to this height by the river, which has since forced a passage through the rock at Quebec, and between that place and this, so as to leave bare the extensive plains that now border upon it, all of which bear the marks of having been formed by the water. The river from the mountain side is exceedingly picturesque and grand. From the place where you stand, numerous and well cultivated fields extend to the city, all of which, with its suburbs, is directly under your eyes. Down the river for thirty miles, or more, you see the water skirted with rich fields in which are thickly scattered, churches, and windmills almost constantly in motion, dwelling houses and various other buildings. The fields are bounded by deep woods which terminate the view, except towards the south east where the rude mountains of Vermont lift their tops to the clouds.

Mr. McTavish is much regretted by the gentlemen of Montreal, who speak of him as having been a thorough merchant, an accomplished, hospitable, munificent man ; in short, an ornament to society. He died July 6, 1804, leaving an estate of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling to be inherited by four children."

This is the testimony of a man who met and conversed with men who had been close friends of Mr. McTavish.

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(1) The following extract from the *Daily Witness* will fix the date of the demolition of the McTavish house.

Friday March 15th 1881, a workman engaged in demolishing the McTavish house fell from the top of the wall to the ground breaking both legs and fracturing his skull. He was conveyed to the Hospital, where he died while one of his legs was being amputated.

## THE BRUNSWICKERS IN CANADA



THE Brunswick contingent of the German troops hired by England to suppress the revolt in her North American Colonies was commanded by Baron Frederick Adolph von Riedesel. He was of a noble Hessian family and was born in 1738. At the age of 15 he was sent to Marburg to study law, though he hardly knew how to write, and he had learned but a few scraps of Latin. A battalion of Hessian Infantry was quartered at Marburg at the time, and Riedesel liked better to look at the soldiers than to listen to the Professors of the school. The major, who had made the boy's acquaintance, saw the chance of a recruit. He advised Riedesel to enter his company in the hope of advancement, and told him, moreover, that he was well acquainted with his father, and would write to him to ask his consent to the scheme. Shortly afterwards the major told Riedesel that he had heard from the latter's father, who had consented to his enlistment. The boy was delighted at the news, and was presently mustered into the service. When he wrote to thank his father, however, he received a disappointing answer. The Baron von Riedesel had never heard of the major, and had never granted permission to his son to leave the profession chosen for him. Now that the young man had entered the service, his honour obliged him to stand by his colours, but he must look for no more assistance from his father. Nothing remained for young Riedesel but to make the best of his circumstances. The whole affair was but an instance of the German recruiting system of the time.

The Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel had let out some of his regiments to England. Riedesel accompanied his battalion to that country with the rank of an ensign. He had not stayed there long enough, however, to learn the language perfectly before his regiment was ordered back to Germany to take part in the Seven Years' War, in which England and Prussia, with Hanover, Brunswick, and some of the smaller German States, were opposed to France, Austria, Russia and Sweden. From this time Riedesel's advancement was rapid. He became a favorite of Prince Ferdinand, and exchanged the service of Hesse for that of Brunswick. He had risen to the rank of

Colonel at the time of the outbreak of the American Revolution, and was appointed Major-General on the day when he marched from Brunswick at the head of the contingent for America.

Riedesel saw nothing disgraceful in the work in which he was engaged. He was a soldier of a type common in the 18th century, and in military matters knew no duty but his orders.

General Riedesel set out from Brunswick on the 22nd of February 1776, for Stade, on the Elbe, at the head of 2282 men. The troops were embarked between the 12th and 17th of March, and got to sea on the 22nd of that month. There were 77 soldiers' wives with this division. The remainder of the Brunswick contingent marched to Stade in the month of May. The divisions amounted together to the number of 4300 men.

The regiment of Hesse-Hanau, 668 strong, joined the expedition at Portsmouth. The Brunswickers were received and mustered into the English service by Colonel Faucitt, who was not pleased with the appearance of the soldiers. Many were too old, many were half-grown boys. The uniforms of the first division were so bad that the English government was obliged to advance £5000 to Riedesel to get his men a new outfit in Portsmouth. He was cheated by the English contractors, and when the cases of shoes were opened at sea, they were found to contain ladies' slippers. For a Canadian campaign no overcoats had been provided. New uniforms for the first division were sent after them in the course of the summer.

As late as January 1779, 14 Brunswick soldiers and 2 soldiers' wives froze to death on a march in Canada, and about 30 were frost bitten, and their officer excused himself on the ground that they were insufficiently clad.

The general was well pleased with the spirit of his troops. "I cannot sufficiently well describe the contentment of our soldiers," he wrote from ship board, to his old chief, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, "all are bright and in good spirits." Soon, however, sea-sickness came to add to the discomfort of the crowded ships. "The soldiers have almost all been sick, and most of them continue so, as do also my servants" wrote Riedesel to his wife from off Dover. "The poor cook is so bad that he can't work at all, nor so much as lift his hand. This is very uncomfortable for us, for Capt. Foy and

"I have to do our own cooking. You would laugh at us." Before the end of the voyage the drinking water was foul.

The fleet of 30 sail weighed anchor at Portsmouth on the 4th of April, and arrived at Cape Gaspé on the 10th of May, and before Quebec on the 1st of June. Reidesel here received the command of a separate corps made up of one English and 2 German battalions, with 150 Canadians and 300 Indians, and posted them along the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal. "This country will delight you, it is as beautiful as can be," wrote Riedesel to his wife on the 8th June, and again on the 28th he said, "You will find this neighbourhood beautiful. It is only a pity that the colonies are still in their childhood, so that vegetables, fruit, and such other things as belong to good tables, are very hard to find; but we have meat, poultry, and milk in profusion. The houses are all only of one storey, but many rooms in them, and are very clean. The inhabitants are very polite and obliging, and I do not believe that our peasants would behave so well under similar circumstances."

"So slowly did news travel at that time, that the defeat of Montgomery and Arnold before Quebec, on the 31st of December 1775, was not known in England when the fleet sailed thence. It was first learned by Riedesel and his companions on their way up the St. Lawrence. Shortly after their arrival, Canada was cleared of "rebel" troops as far as the northern end of Lake Champlain, on which lake the Americans had improvised a fleet, consisting of four sloops, eight "gondolas," and three row-galleys. The summer was spent by the British in building vessels of war and transports for an advance up the lake. The troops were quartered or encamped, along the St. Lawrence and Richelieu rivers, and but one considerable skirmish occurred to break the routine of drill, countermarching, and intrenchment while the boat-building was in progress.

On the 23rd of June General Riedesel was present at a solemn meeting in the former Jesuits' Church at Montreal, between General Carleton, Governor of Canada, and the chiefs of the Five Nations. All the principal officers of the army were invited, and about 300 Indians were present. The European officers were provided with chairs in the choir of the church, the Governor sitting in the middle with his hat on. The Indians sat on benches in the body of the building, smoking their pipes. After speeches had been made and

interpreted, the services of the Indians were accepted by the English general, and posts were assigned to them. The Indians shook hands with the European officers and rebel scalps were presented to Generals Carleton, Burgoyne and Phillips. At a later conference, held by General Carleton with Indians from further west, one of them appeared, wearing the uniform of General Braddock, whom he himself claimed to have killed.

Of Montreal Riedesel says :—" This city is indeed, somewhat finer than Quebec, and has about 1100 houses. It is surrounded by nothing more than a wall, with loopholes for cannon and musketry, and what is called the citadel is a block-house in very bad condition. These works were begun in 1736. The whole island of Montreal, as well as the city, belongs to the Seminary. Near the Seminary is the best garden in all Canada, but it is not better laid out than that of a private person at home. They have most sorts of European plants there."

At last, on the 9th of September, the transports were ready for an advance up Lake Champlain. It was necessary, however, to wait a month longer for the war vessels. These when completed, exceeded those of the Americans more than two to one, both in numbers and in the weight of the metal carried. They were manned by picked English sailors, while the sloops and gondolas under Benedict Arnold were mostly sailed and commanded by landsmen. The result was what might have been expected. Arnold chose, on the 10th of October 1776, a disadvantageous position between Valcom Island and the western shore of the lake. Here he maintained an unequal fight on the 11th, and hence he escaped on the following night by boldly slipping through the line of the British fleet. On the 13th he was overtaken by Carleton near the Island of the Four Winds, some of the boats struck; some were run ashore and burned; only five escaped. Arnold and his crew behaved with the greatest courage, but courage alone could not compensate for want of seamanship and for inferior numbers. Some of the Germans took part in the naval engagement of the 11th, and one of the batteaux on which were the Hanau artillery was sunk by the American fire. The soldiers and sailors that manned it, however, were saved by another boat.

Presently, after this naval battle, Carleton occupied Crown Point without opposition. Scouting parties were pushed out into the neigh-

bourhood of Ticonderoga. Riedesel was so near that fortress on the 22nd and 23rd of October as to see it plainly from a hill. He thought it might easily be taken by the British army in Canada, were the whole of that army to be brought forward, yet he reckoned the members of the effective garrison decidedly too high. Sir Guy Carleton thought it too late to undertake further conquest that autumn. He even abandoned Crown Point and retired to the northern end of the lake.

The troops were ordered into winter quarters; the Germans along the Richelieu river and in the neighbourhood of Lake St. Pierre. Riedesel's headquarters were at Trois-Rivières. Pains were taken that the presence of the soldiers should not weigh too heavily on the inhabitants, unless on those who had shown sympathy with the rebels. Strict discipline was maintained. The soldiers received rations, and cut their own firewood in the forest. The labour of hauling the wood when cut, and of cooking, seems to have been laid on the inhabitants. The soldiers were provided with long trousers of thick cloth, coming up high on the body, and warm mittens and hoods.

The second division of Brunswickers has arrived in Canada in September, after a long and stormy passage. Officers and men had at last been put on short rations of musty food. When the division, of about 2000 soldiers, arrived in Quebec, 19 men had died, and 131 were sick of the scurvy.

The long Canadian winter presently set in. It was employed by Riedesel in drilling his troops when the weather would allow it, and especially in practising them in shooting. He had noticed that the Americans were better marksmen than the Germans, and he exerted himself to remedy this deficiency of his soldiers. He travelled over 1800 miles in the course of the winter in a sleigh, visiting his scattered detachments, and waiting on General Carleton in Quebec and Montreal. He was at the former place on the 31st December 1776, when a solemn service was held in the cathedral to celebrate the deliverance of the city from Arnold and Montgomery on that day of the preceeding year. The service was conducted by the bishop, and eight unfortunate Canadians had to do open penance, with halters round their necks, and beg pardon of God, the Church and King George for having helped the Americans.

During the latter part of the winter Riedesel gave a ball at

Trois-Rivières every week, partly to please the inhabitants and partly to keep his officers out of mischief. The 20th of January, the birthday of the Queen of England, was celebrated with great pomp. Forty guests sat down to dinner. Healths were drunk in champagne, and a small cannon was fired at every toast, after the manner of the first act of "Hamlet." In the afternoon and evening was a ball, at which so many as thirty-seven ladies appeared. To these supper was served in the evening, and they were waited upon by the gentlemen. "The *Demoiselle de Tonnancour*," writes an eye-witness, "increased her charms by her jewels, but poor *Demoiselle R—e*, in her shabby cotton gown, was preferred by many of us, on account of her natural and pleasant manners, and her beautiful voice. You must know that the Canadian fair ones sing French and Italian songs at the table, and that several songs have already been written and composed in honour of General Riedesel, and that they are often sung at *Trois-Rivières*." So with duty and pleasure, the months wore away until the beginning of June 1777, when an eventful campaign was to open for the Brunswickers.

The Baroness Riedesel started to join her husband, bringing with her her three little daughters, of whom the oldest was but four years and nine months old, and the youngest an infant of ten weeks. The journey from Germany to Canada in those days was no light matter, nor was it free from imaginary as well as actual perils. "Not only did people tell me of the dangers of the sea," wrote Frau von Riedesel, "but they also said that we must take care not to be eaten by the savages, and that people in America lived on horseflesh and cats. But all this frightened me less than the thought of coming to a land where I did not understand the language. However, I had made up my mind to everything, and the following my husband and doing my duty held me up through the whole course of my journey."

Baroness Riedesel embarked on a packet ship on April 15th 1777, in company with a fleet of 30 transports, under convoy of two ships of war. She arrived in Quebec on the 11th of June, after an uneventful voyage. Spending only half a day in Québec, the indomitable woman, with her three little daughters, passed on over rough roads to Chambly, where, at last, on the 14th of June, she met her husband. They could but spend two days together, for the army



was in motion, and the Baroness was obliged to return to Trois-Rivières. On the 14th of August, however, she again joined the army, whose subsequent fate she shared.

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### SOME RECENT FRAUDS IN CANADIAN COINS.

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BY R. W. McLACHLAN.

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*(Read before the Society, April 21st 1891.)*



EARLY every Canadian who is attracted by the study of numismatics confines his attention mainly to collecting the coins of his native country. While this can, in the main, be accounted for on patriotic grounds the fact that the series is not extensive or its study difficult, conduces much to its popularity. All its details can be mastered by ordinary intellects after a few years collecting and tolerably complete collections may be formed without the expenditure of a princely fortune. From this cause prices have advanced, much beyond what rarity, artistic merit or historic worth would otherwise warrant. So high indeed are the ruling prices, even for the least interesting kinds, that over ten dollars has been paid for a private bar cheque such as have come into use in many of our Canadian saloons within the past ten years. Another instance was the paying of twenty dollars for an encased American ten cent stamp, similar to those which served for small change in the United States in 1862, bearing the advertisement of a Montreal firm of brokers on the back. In one instance, so keen was the competition for a penny of the Bank of Montreal, dated 1838, that it sold at a coin auction in New York for eighty dollars. This has had the effect of unearthing a find, or otherwise increasing the number of "Side Views," as the Bank of Montreal tokens of 1838 and 1839 are called. Although still in great demand they only sell for one-third of former prices.

These extravagant prices, as might have been expected, have excited the cupidity of unscrupulous manipulators who have undertaken to supply this increasing demand by the manufacture of counterfeit alterations and fraudulent fabrications, some of which are well calculated to deceive even the most experienced. It will therefore be my endeavour in this article to expose some of these frauds and warn collectors so that they may be on their guard against an evil from which collectors of Canadian coins have heretofore been singularly free.

The "Lauzon" or Quebec ferry token was for many years so scarce that good specimens have sold readily as high as twenty five dollars. Lately many specimens have come to light and the price has dropped to two or three dollars. One collector has no less than five. This sudden increase in the supply has been noted by numismatists who are ready to affirm that a number of counterfeits have been passed off on the unwary. The original coin is in lead which makes counterfeiting more easy. The suspected coins have a cast appearance and seem to have been made from an alloy of bismuth.

About a year ago a new variety of the *un sou* series was reported to have been seen in a small collection placed in the hands of a hardware merchant as a pledge for a debt. As the news of this discovery spread collectors, became so anxious to secure the rare treasure that forty Dollars was offered for it. Suddenly the collection was redeemed and the coin lost to sight for a time. Search was made up and down the street where the owner was said to have lived, without finding any trace of its whereabouts. In the meantime "Breton's Illustrated Coin Collector" was issued in which a drawing of the coin appeared. After a time the owner of the coins was found and the coveted treasure passed into my hands in exchange for some rare duplicates. Although my first impressions regarding my acquisition were anything but satisfactory, the source from whence it came, and the incidents reported regarding its discovery allayed my suspicions. Since then, my doubts have grown and they continued to deepen, until meeting by chance the collector who had been most assiduous in the search for the coin, he reported some suspicious circumstances which had come to his knowledge ; and together we soon came to the conclusion that the wonderful rarity was only an alteration. Comparing the altered obverse with a *sou* of the same variety that had not been touched we

found that a number of leaves and flowers in the bouquet had been erased and replaced by others thus materially altering its appearance, we found the lettering on the two, identical even to a flaw in the die between the letters R and I in "Agriculture." To this altered obverse was soldered a reverse taken from another variety of the *un sou* series, a variety struck in Birmingham while the obverse was from one struck in Belleville, New-Jersey. The edge has been hammered to hide the join while the reverse has an undulated appearance, the effect of joining it with hard solder.

Another alteration which has lately been sold to an experienced collector for thirty dollars is a new variety of "Ships, Colonies and Commerce" series. I have not had an opportunity to examine it, so cannot give details, save that it was made in a similar way to the *un sou*. It is illustrated by Breton, but as his drawings are not true to the original, the book is useless as a means to point out changes made by the coin manipulator.

By far the most numerous class of these newly issued frauds are pure fabrications, that is, coins that bear no likeness to anything heretofore made. Some of these were not intended to deceive but to be sold on their own merits to omnivorous collectors. Of this kind is the Phadem bread check. It was designed by a collector, for sale, not to be used in trade for the purpose mentioned on the piece. Two other bread checks were struck about the same time bearing the name of Mr. L. Landry. Specimens were sent to Mr. Landry with the following letter :

SHERBROOKE, Feb. 15, 1888.

DEAR SIR :

I am sorry that I have not been able to go and see you in Montreal to explain about these checks but expect to be able to do so in a few months. If you can get any one among your friends to take them I will supply them for \$10.00 per 100. I had a chance to meet a friend in Sherbrooke, so took the opportunity to send them to you. If you desire to order from those samples I will make them very cheap to you and give a percentage on any orders you may secure.

Yours truly,

J. R. YOUNG,

Boston.

No trace of Young could be found among the die sinkers of Boston and he never made good his promise to call on Landry. The workmanship on these checks is similar to that of a Montreal engraver. They were evidently made to be sold among collectors. Another token was lately shown to collectors as a great rarity, purporting to have been used as a ticket of admission to Gilbault's Gardens. But it had one fatal mistake, which opened the eyes of more experienced collectors and prevented its sale at an extravagant price. The price of admission to the Gardens was never more than 15 *sous* while the coin places it at 30 *sous*. The letters are similar to those on one or two advertising cards lately issued. As these were made in Germany we have no difficulty in tracing it to its source. So far as I know no one has been deceived by it, no specimen having as yet been sold to collectors.

Last year a complete series of the "Bout de l'Isle" tokens differing altogether in design from those heretofore known were offered by a coin dealer in New York, and as I am informed, sold for \$150.00. The coins were reported to have been found in the possession of a Birmingham medallist where they had lain as rejected patterns since 1804. The story is hardly probable as the design, which is only lettering, is too modern looking and too simple. The seven dies necessary to strike the series could be prepared for five dollars each or thirty five dollars in all. This would leave a profit of one hundred and fifteen dollars on one set alone.

But by far the most daring of these fabrications and the one best calculated to deceive is an advertising card which came under the notice of collectors in 1887. It purported to have been struck about forty years ago by a Montreal firm of working jewellers. On the obverse it bears the inscription "Maysenholder and Bohle established 1849" and on the reverse "Corner St. Vincent and Notre-Dame street Montreal". On the obverse in the field is a watch and chain with a bar fastener. Both Maysenholder and Bohle's fathers had long carried on their craft in Montreal, one as a working jeweller and the other as a silversmith. The young men formed a partnership to carry on both branches of the trade, but the partnership did not continue long as it was dissolved in 1853. Shortly before the dissolution the coin was said to have been made. This is the reason given why it never was issued. Maysenholder continued the business alone removing to

St. Lambert Hill where he plied his trade until insanity necessitated his removal to Beauport Asylum. He died in the year 1862 when his workshop was broken up and his tools and plant sold out in lots at auction. It was in a drawer in one of these lots that five of these coins, according to report, were found. The story was believed by collectors and the five pieces were soon sold or exchanged at prices ranging from five to twenty dollars. At the Hart sale held in New York Dec. 1888 one brought thirteen dollars and fifty cents. But as the demand kept up, other examples were forthcoming until twenty specimens in all were counted up among the different collectors, each of whom believed he had purchased one of the original five. This fecundity in the find raised suspicions which since the exposure of the altered *un sou* have ripened into denunciations of the "Maysenholder" as a fraudulent fabrication. Mr. Narcisse Beaudry who succeeded to his uncle's jewellery business remembers that when a boy he often ran errands between the store and Maysenholder & Bohle's, and that the Roy coin well known to collectors was struck by them. He also remembers a journeyman in their employ who used to strike off, from time to time, sufficient of the Roy tokens to pay for his beer, of which he grew to be very fond. Afterwards when Mr Beaudry became an apprentice to Maysenholder he heard, as he states, the workmen speaking about the coin belonging to the old firm but does not remember to have ever seen one. Now it is altogether unlikely that so many of these copper coins would have lain so long unnoticed in a drawer to which no doubt the workman had constantly to go for his tools. Some, if not the whole lot would long before have found their way into circulation or into the hands of collectors. There is a question too as to whether or not the albert guard with the bar fastener had come into use at that early date. Then the face of the coin has a corroded appearance, as if it had been treated with dilute acid while the edge is bright and new. This indicates recent manufacture with an attempt to make it look old.

There are a number of other coins made to be sold, especially those bearing the names of collectors for which high prices are asked. The number of these Canadian coins made for sale are constantly increasing and with nothing interesting or historic in their design they cannot be commended to present, or be sought by future collectors.

Young collectors should be on their guard when a great rarity or a

new discovery is offered them. They should not let the desire to secure a prize carry them beyond their wonted caution or that discussion that seeks out evidence of genuineness before purchasing. Coins should only be bought from trustworthy people or be submitted to high authority. Our collectors have been too confident in accepting as true the *ipse dixit* of every one who offers a rarity ; such frauds as are here described should be at once exposed, and the practice of making coins for sale to collectors frowned down.

## BURIALS IN WOOLLEN.

*Read at a Meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society.*



HANCE has recently put in my way the Parish Registers of Ongar, Essex, England, from 1558 to 1750, which have a personal interest for me inasmuch as I find therein entries of the baptism of two of my family name as early as 1607-1609.

The register contains a crowd of curious entries, and amongst others many certificates of enforced observance of the practice of burying in woollen, of which I may quote the following specimens :—

*“ Sarah Thurgood, of this Parish, was buried Sept. 17th 1738. Affidavit was made of her being buried in Sheep’s Wooll, according to Act of Parliament.”*

*“ William Searl, of this Parish, was buried October 13th 1738. Affidavit was made of his being buried in Woollen, according to Act of Parliament.”*

Several of the entries say : *Affidavit made according to the form prescribed.*”

Although the practice fell into desuetude, I was under the impression that the Act was not repealed until a comparatively recent date, and I took some pains to enquire into the matter, thinking it might be interesting enough for a gossiping paper.

The object of the law was to encourage the woollen trade in England. It is founded upon an Act of Parliament passed in the reign of Charles II.

(30 Car. II, stat. 3, cap. 3, sect. 3.)

in which it is provided that

*"No corpse shall be buried in any thing other than what is made of sheep's wool only, or be put into any coffin lined or faced with anything made of any materials but sheep's wool, on pain of £5."*

By the same Act it is provided that

*"Persons in holy orders, or their substitutes, shall keep a register of all persons buried in their precincts, or in such common burial places as their parishioners are commonly buried."*

Within eight days after the interment an affidavit under the hands and seals of two witnesses, was to be sworn before the clergyman, that the corpse was not buried contrary to the Act. In default of such affidavit, the goods of the deceased person were forfeit to the crown.

Long before this time ; in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, very stringent measures were taken for preventing the exportation of wool. The penalty of a conviction was the loss of the right hand.

By the Act of Charles II all persons were prohibited from carrying wool within five miles of the sea-coast.

The Act is entitled,

*"An Act for the lessening the importation of linen from beyond the seas, and the encouragement of the woollen and paper manufactures of the Kingdom."* It prescribes that the curate of every parish shall keep a register, to be provided at the charge of the parish, wherein to enter all burials and affidavits of persons being buried in woollen ; the affidavit to be taken by any justice of the peace, mayor, or such like chief officer in the parish where the body was interred ; and if there be no officer, then by any curate within the county where the corpse was buried (except him in whose parish the corpse was buried) who must administer the oath and set his hands gratis. *No affidavit to be necessary for a person dying of the plague.* It imposes a fine of £5 for every infringement : one half to go to the informer, and the other half to the poor of the parish.

I also found the copy of an original affidavit, which I give in full :—

Borough of Harwich in the } Sarah, the wife of Robert Lyon  
County of Essex to wit } of the parish of Dovercourt, in the  
Borough aforesaid, husbandman, and Deborah, the wife of Stephen  
Driver, of the same parish, husbandman, (being two credible persons) do  
make oath that Deborah, the daughter of the said Stephen and De-  
borah, aged 18 weeks, who was on the 7th day of April instan  
interred in the parish Churchyard of Dovercourt, in the borough afore-  
said, was not put in, wrapped, or wound up, or buried in any Shirt,  
Shift, Sheet or Shroud, made or mingled with Flax, Hemp, Silk,  
Hair, Gold or Silver, or other than what is made of Sheep's Wool only ;  
or in any Coffin lined or faced with any cloth Stuff, or any other thing  
whatsoever, made or mingled with Flax, Hemp, Silk, Hair, Gold or  
Silver, or any other material, but Sheep's Wool only.

Taken and sworn the 15th  
day of April 1769, be-  
fore me, one of His Ma-  
jesty's Justices of the  
Peace.

G. DAVIES.

The mark of

X Sarah. Lyon

The mark of

X Deborah Driver

Witness :—

B. Didier

In the churchwardens' accounts of the parish of Prestwich, Man-  
chester, for the year 1681 is the following entry :

*"Received a fine of £2. 10. 0. of James Crompton for burying his  
son and not bringinge in an affidavit according to the Act for burying  
in woollen."*

JOHN BOOKER.

Another instance of the Act being enforced is found in the church-  
wardens' account for the parish of Eye, in Suffolk, for the year 1686-  
1687.

*"Recd. for Miss Grace Thrower being buried in Linnen £2.10.0."*

An account of Affidavits made at funerals, shows that the law  
was obeyed at Boston from 1678 to 1789.

In the churchwardens' books for the parish of St. Peter, Chester,  
may be found the following entry relative to burials in linen.

*"February 2nd 1686.—Received fifty shillings from Mr. Richard  
Minshull, being a forfeiture for burying his mother in linen, and dis-  
tributed among the poor."*

Mr. Minshull was Mayor of Chester in 1657, and was nearly related



to Elizabeth Minshull, the last wife, and afterwards widow of the poet Milton.

The parish register of Bretforton, Worcestershire, has the following entry :—“ *Here begins the register book of all and every person that have been buried in the parish of Bretforton, according to Act of Parliament entitled, An Act for burying in woollen only, since the 1st of August 1678.*”

Entries of a much later date are not wanting :

In the parish register of Hasilbury Bryan, the burials for 1730, beginning the ecclesiastical year from March 25th, as still usual, are headed :

“ *Buried in woollen only, as made by affidavit.*”

But no less than four out of the seven names of persons buried in that year are followed by the words “ *no affidavit.*” It further appears to have been usual for the clergyman to affix his name, with “ *ita esse test.—A. B., Rector,*” and then to send the book to the Lady-Day Sessions for the magistrates’ inspection. And in this instance, instead of their writing “ *allowed by us*” a lawyer’s hand has inserted the following notice :

“ *The rector, or his curate, ought to get a warrant, or warrants, to levy the penalty, according to the Act for burying in woollen.*”

The last entry of the kind in the Hasilbury Register is for the year 1733-34, and it has the magistrates’ approving signatures in the following form :

“ May 18th., 1734.”

“ Allowed by us,

RIC. BINGHAM, THOS. GUNDRY.

On this subject, too, one calls to mind the light-minded, though severe exemplification of “ the ruling passion strong in death ” left us by Alexander Pope :—

Odious ! in woollen ! t’would a saint provoke !

Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke.

to make this complete we need the date.

Narcissa was Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, who died in 1731, and Pope’s Essay was published in 1734. But according to the *Gentleman’s Magazine* for March 1731, Mrs. Oldfield escaped the “ woollen,” for she was really buried in Westminster Abbey “ *in a Brussels lace*





Yours sincerely  
John Gilmary Shea,

*head-dress, a Holland shift with tucker and double ruffles of the same lace; and a pair of new kid gloves."*

The Act was not repealed until 54th George III, cap. 108 (i e, in 1815).

We are in the habit of talking of "the wisdom of our ancestors." I have shown that this stupid exhibition of it existed for 150 years, and it is possible that a few idiots might still be found to support it on the ground of "protection to native industry." It may be a matter for speculation what those to follow us may say in 1992; "What wiseacres those people in Canada must have been to think of making their country richer, by a National Policy having for its effect the making of the consumer buy his goods at a certain shop, and thus condemning him to pay a higher price for a worse article."

H. M.

### Dr. J. D. GILMARY SHEA



R. John Dawson Gilmary Shea, historian and editor of the *Catholic Review* died on the morning of February 22nd, at his home in Elizabeth, N. J. He was born in New-York on July 22nd, 1824. His father, James Shea, was Principal of Columbia College, and had several sons, of whom the subject of this notice was the second. He was baptized John Dawson, and his third name was the result of accident. He was a delicate and nervous child, and his father said that he was more like a girl than a boy, nicknamed him "Mary," and sent him to the Sisters of Charity to learn his letters. When he grew up he kept the name of Mary, using as a prefix the Irish word "Gil," meaning servant.

John Shea entered the office of a Spanish merchant at the age of 13, and there learned to write and speak Spanish fluently. When 14 years old he wrote an article on Cardinal Alberny which was published in the *Young People's Catholic Magazine*, and criticised by Archbishop Hughes in the *French Journal*. The boy soon left the merchant's office and studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. His bent was rather law and literature than the practice of

his profession, and he turned his attention especially to law and historical subjects.

The first fruits of his careful study and of the material which he had collected was

“The Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley,”

which was published in 1853. This book was favorably received, and the author was at once recognized as one of the best historical scholars of the country.

He was a member of the New York Historical Society, and he became an honorary member of the Wisconsin Historical Society, corresponding member of the Massachusetts and Maryland Historical Societies, and in time, of almost every Historical Society in the United States and Canada, and of similar institutions abroad. In 1883 he was made an honorary member of the Royal Academy of History in Madrid, being the only American who ever received that honour.

He had a natural taste for languages and investigated the structure and vocabulary of the various tongues of the North American Indians. In 1860 he published the first of a series of fifteen volumes of grammars and dictionaries of Indian languages, entitled :

“A Library of American Linguistics,”

several of which he edited and prepared.

The articles on Indian tribes in Appleton's Cyclopædia were all written by Dr. Shea.

In 1857 he printed the first of a series of 26 small volumes, from early M. S. S. chiefly relating to Missions. In these he adopted the beautiful typography and ornamentation used by Cramoisy, the King's Printer at Paris, who published “*Les Relations des Jésuites*.” These volumes were appreciated by collectors both in America and in Europe, and are highly valued.

Dr. Shea observed the very bad condition of the text of Roman Catholic Bibles, scarcely two of which were the same, and he collected all the leading translations and every edition printed in America, and published a bibliography of them in 1859. He printed lists of errors and induced several publishers to correct the plates which they possessed. Finally, with the concurrence of Cardinal McCloskey, he reprinted the original of Challoner's Bible of 1740, comparing the text three times with the Vulgate.

Among other works of this laborious and prolific writer are a

“History of the Catholic Missions among the Indian Tribes of the United States.”

“Early Voyages up and down the Mississippi.”

“Life of Pius IX.”

“Catholic Churches in New-York City.” and “The Hierarchy of the Catholic Church in the United States,”

beginning in 1858, for eight years, he edited the *Historical Magazine*.

Among his translations and other publications the most important are

“Novum Belgium; an account of New Netherland in 1643-4.”

“The Operations of the French Fleet under Count de Grassi.”

A translation of Charlevoix’s “History and General Description of New France,” in six volumes.

A translation of De Courcey’s “Catholic Church in the United States.”

“Washington’s Private History.”

Colden’s “History of the Five Nations,” edition of 1727.

Hennepin’s “Description of Louisiana.”

“Penalosa’s Expedition,”

and a number of Prayer Books and School Histories.

He leaves a large and very valuable library, especially rich in Indian linguistics, and early and rare editions of books relating to the early history of America, besides many unique manuscripts.

In 1854 he married Miss Savage, who, like himself, came of an old New-England family. Two daughters survive him. Dr. Shea received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from St. Francis Xavier’s College in 1862, from St. John’s College, Fordham, in 1870, and also from Georgetown College, in 1888 he became editor of the *Catholic News*, and remained in charge of the paper until his death.

Four volumes of his latest work, the “History of the Catholic Church in the United States” have been published, and the fifth and concluding volume is just ready for the printer. It will be edited and the work finished by other hands without delay.

We have referred to Dr. Shea's taste for languages, and to his deep interest in Catholic Indians. His careful study of Indian dialects and languages brought out in 1860 his "Library of American Linguistics," consisting of a series of fifteen volumes of grammars and dictionaries of Indian languages. The value of his contributions to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and to the "American Encyclopædia" on the Indian tribes of the country and on the languages of the aborigines has been fully recognized by men of learning on both continents. In 1857 Dr. Shea published his Cramoisy series, consisting of twenty-six little volumes, bound and unbound, from early manuscripts, and relating to Catholic Missions, and to historical events, such as Beaujeu's account of Braddock's Defeat, etc. This series took its name from the fact that the type, initial letters, headlines, rules and ornaments were the same as those used by the King's Printer in Paris, Cramoisy, and who published the "Relations des Jésuites." These little books were never offered for sale but were generously presented to historical scholars at home and in Europe, by whom they were gratefully received and highly prized.

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### PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

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THE meetings of the Society have been regularly held ;— that for the month of January, was held at the Natural History Society's rooms.

Mr. F. Langelier presented several old buttons of the time of 1812, found by him at the Fort of Isle aux Noix.

Mr. Beaudry exhibited a medal made of Aluminium.

Captain Oswald de St. Jean offered a French cannon found in the river Richelieu, at St. Johns, P.Q. Messrs Beaudry and Langelier were appointed to take charge of the matter, and report at the next meeting.

Mr. Jules J. Prume, was elected an ordinary member.

A paper prepared by Mr. P. S. Murphy, was read, entitled,

"*The Old McTavish or Haunted House.*" It was a very interesting record of the "old, deserted mansion," and the thanks of the members were voted to Mr. Murphy, and a request for publication in the forthcoming number of the "*Antiquarian.*"

After the ordinary business, the meeting resolved itself into the Annual Meeting for the election of Officers.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting, were read and confirmed, and the election was proceeded with, and the following gentlemen were chosen :

President, HON. JUDGE BABY,

First Vice-President, HON. SENATOR MURPHY,

Second Vice-President, J. B. LEARMONT,

Treasurer, J. A. U. BEAUDRY,

Curator, W. D. LIGHTHALL,

Secretary, FRANK LANGELEIR,

Council, H. MOTT, R. W. McLACHLAN, M. DE BEAUJEU,  
J. A. U. BEAUDRY, W. BASTIAN, L. W. SICOTTE.

Editing Committee, H. MOTT, R. W. McLACHLAN, DR. F. A. BEAUDRY and M. DE BEAUJEU.

The February meeting was held on the 16th of that month, at the residence of Mr. Beaudry.

The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed, and the election of officers ratified.

Mr. Beaudry reported that satisfactory arrangement had been made with Alderman Prefontaine and Mr. P. W. St. George, the City Surveyor, for the preservation of the old cannon, referred to at the last meeting.

The proposal of M. de Beaujeu to undertake the publication of the "*Canadian Antiquarian*" was accepted, the members undertaking to guarantee a certain number of copies.

The following donations were received :—

Mr. Théodore Lefebvre, A pair of old scales.

Mr. Benjamin Sulte, "Notes sur la famille De Callières."

Mr. Gagnon, of Quebec, The arms of De Ramezay.

Judge Baby exhibited a copy of "*Histoire Monétaire des Colonies Françaises,*" by E. Zay, recently published in Paris.



Mr. Langelier, Reliques Militaires du Fort Lennox.

Mr. Mott exhibited a copy of Parish Registers of Ongar, Essex, England, 1558 to 1750.

Mr. Théodore Lefebvre was elected an ordinary member.

Mr. H. Mott read a paper on "*The Brunswickers in Canada*," being an account of the Brunswick Contingent of the German troops sent by England to suppress the revolt in the North American Colonies. Also, another interesting paper entitled: "*Burials in woollen*," which told of an Act of Parliament passed in the reign of Charles II, providing for the burial of all corpses in woollen, showing how the law was carried out, and penalties imposed for infraction of the law.

Thanks were voted to the essayist, and a desire expressed for the publication of the papers in the "*Antiquarian*."

Messrs. Lighthall and Huot were appointed to prepare a paper for the next meeting on some of the old "*Historic Houses*" of Montreal.

The March meeting was held on Tuesday the 15th., at the residence of Hon. Judge Baby, and a full attendance of members served to render it a very pleasant and well-spent evening. Mr. Gagnon, of Quebec, presented a photograph of the old Chateau St. Louis. M. Sicotte exhibited a number of old documents and letters bearing dates from 1787 to 1809, and signed by Auguste Choteau, the founder of St. Louis, Mo. One, dated St. Louis des Illinois, le 29 mai 1800, from Aug. Choteau to J. Bte. Fabeau, uncle of an old curé of Boucherville, informing him that he was sending him nine bales of deer skins.

The President read a letter which he had received from the authorities of the Hotel-Dieu, thanking the members of the Society for the good work they were doing in erecting the series of Historical Tablets in the city.

The President said that, as this was the first meeting of the Society, since the death of Mr. R. C. Lyman, it was their duty to pass a resolution expressive of condolence with the family. Mr. Lyman was a man without prejudice, and a great worker in the field of archæology, and having both time and fortune he had devoted much to researches on the French régime and had been very successful.

It was thereupon proposed by Mr. J. A. U. Beaudry, seconded by Hon. Edward Murphy, and W. D. Lighthall :

"That the members of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society have learned with deep sorrow the sad loss they have sustained in the death of their faithful Treasurer, Mr. R. C. Lyman, who for many years took so much interest in the welfare of the Society, and who has done so much towards the advancement of Canadian archæology, and take this first opportunity to record their regrets. That the Society wear mourning for one month. That a copy of these resolutions be conveyed to the family of our lamented friend as an expression of condolence for their sad bereavement."

Proposed by Mr. L. W. Sicotte, seconded by M. de Beaujeu, that a copy of the present resolutions be sent to the press.

Mr. J. A. U. Beaudry proposed Mr. A. C. Décary, N. P., as an ordinary member of the Society.

Messrs. Huot and Lighthall, not being ready with their promised paper on some of the "Old Houses of Montreal,"

Mr. Hy. Mott then read a very interesting paper on "Wisconsin Fur Traders," giving some of the customs of the Indians and of the credit system then established. The unit of trade in 1820 was the beaver skin, usually called the pound. About 1836 the deer skin stood in place of the beaver, and then came down to the currency. In 1832 Poirier & Co. imported 6,000 beaver skins, 860 bear skins, etc. In 1820 from \$60,000 to \$70,000 worth of goods were brought into Wisconsin by the Indians.

Mr. Mott also read some old-time notes on subjects relating to Montreal, *e. g.*, "Copper Tokens," "The Three King's Inn," "By-Gone Cookery," "The Saving of the Queen's Picture in 1849," etc.

It was proposed by Mr. J. A. U. Beaudry that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Mott for his interesting notes, and that they be published in the next issue of *The Antiquarian*.

The meeting adjourned, after the President having kindly again offered his residence as the place for the next monthly meeting.

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#### ARCHÆOLOGIST AND BOTANIST DEAD

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 16.—Thomas Herkley, a well-known archæologist and art leader, died to-day. His collection of antiquities is a notable one.

BOSTON, Mass., March 15.—Prof. Sereno Watson, curator of the herbarium of Harvard University, died at his residence in Cambridge, on the 9th inst., having been ill since the middle of last December. His illness was due first to influenza, which later was complicated with hypertrophy of the heart. Sereno Watson was born at East Windsor, Ct., on December 1 1826, and graduated from Yale College in 1847. From 1867 to 1871 he was botanist to the United States Geological Survey of the 40th parallel, under Clarence King. In 1874 he became the curator of the herbarium of Harvard University, which place he held at the time of his death. In 1878 he received the degree of Ph. D. from Iowa College. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Besides numerous contributions to scientific journals on American Botany, Prof. Watson was author of vol. 5, on Botany, of "Reports of the Geological Exploration of the 40th Parallel," "Bibliographical Index to North American Botany, Part I, Polypetalæ," and, in connection with William H. Brewer and Dr. Asa Gray, "Botany of California."

### THE DE GASPÉ PLAN OF 1758.



IF you look at a general map of the State of New York and Canada you will see at a glance that a straight line of water exists from the City of New York, running due north to Lake St. Peter or Sorel. It consists of two rivers: one, called the Hudson, takes its source in the mountains west of Lake George, and flows towards New York City; the other comes out of the heights of land east of Lake George, and, under the names of River Chicot (stump), Wood Creek, Lake Champlain, River of the Iroquois, River Chambly and Sorel, reaches Lake St. Peter. From the source of the Canadian river a small portage brings you to the American river, at the point where the sketch of Mr. De Gaspé shows a fort in the shape of an irregular star. In 1758 the fort was called Nicholson. At a short distance from Fort Nicholson, in the





direction of the north, Mr. De Gaspé puts a small square forthwith the words : "Fort le Dieuss," which means Fort Lydius or Edward, whose position was not north of Fort Nicholson, but on the Hudson where the south end of Lake George (Fort William-Henry was there) advances the most in the direction of that river. The little square forthtraced by Mr. De Gaspé is certainly Fort Ann, at the fork of Wood Creek. In military parlance Fort Nicholson was the gate closing or opening the communications between the two countries, but the Canadians had a long way to travel before reaching the spot, whilst the English were near it by their establishments of Albany, Schenectady and even Saratoga. From 1615 to 1665 the Dutch were in possession of Orange, and from 1665 the English had the post in their turn, which they called Albany. Corlaer or Schenectady, as well as Albany, had already a fame in the military and commercial events of North America. The Mohock River or Corlaer was not defended by any fort ; but on the Hudson, half way between Albany and Fort Nicholson, was to be seen Fort Ingoldsby, or Sarasteau, as Mr. De Gaspé styles it. This ends the examination of the American or South side of the sketch. *Fond De La Bay* means the bottom of the little bay situated on Wood Creek. The other terms : "Bay du Camp Ouchiki, Isle Labarque, Camp de S. Iacorne, Chemin du Portage, Le Marais de Carillon, Carillon or Ticonderoga (the great battle of July, 1758), La Presqu'isle and Fort St. Frederic," are all easy to understand, and therefore require no explanation.

(Mr. De Gaspé's sketch was evidently prepared to show the territory from Albany to Fort St. Frederic, through which the army of General Abercrombie had to pass, in order to meet the French entrenched at Carillon. Fort St. Frederic was used by Montcalm as a base of operations on Lake Champlain.)

BENJAMIN SULTE.

Ignace Philippe Aubert de Gaspé, the maker of the above plan, was born in 1714, and when 25 years of age received an Ensign's commission in the Colony troops. Prior to this date he had seen much service in Indian wars on the frontier of the English colonies, on the Mississippi, and in the North-west at Michilimakinac. In 1746 he took part in the expedition to Acadia, and took a prominent part in the many fights that took place in that country during the

next four years. In 1750 he built a fort on the St. John river, and had command of it for two years. The year 1753 saw the beginning of trouble on the Ohio, and thither M. de Gaspé was sent; he had now gained a step in rank, having been appointed Lieutenant in 1747. In the West he saw continuous service, commencing with the successful attack on Fort Necessity (commanded by Colonel George Washington), and ending only with his transfer to the more pressing scenes of operations in the East, during which period he was promoted to the rank of Captain. He shared in all the principal struggles of 1758, including the famous defence of Ticonderoga, by Montcalm, against the much more numerous British force, commanded by . . . at Isle-aux-Noix, subsequently assisting de Levis in his campaign directed against Quebec, in the spring of 1760. For his distinguished services in these campaigns he was, in March, 1761, decorated with the Cross of St. Louis. He afterwards became Seigneur of St. Jean Port-Joli, where he died in 1787. His grandson, Philippe Joseph de Gaspé, is the author of that admirable work, *Les Anciens Canadiens*.

### AN AMERICAN NUMISMATIST.



WELL-MERITED compliment is clipped from a recent number of the *Newport News* :

“The *Collector*,” a fortnightly magazine of which Mr. Alfred Trumble, of New York, is editor, is the recognized American authority upon everything pertaining to art, bibliography, and what is technically known as antiquarianism. In the January number there occurs the following appreciative notice of Dr. Storer, of this city :

“Among American collectors who have done significant work for the advancement of numismatics among us is Dr. Horatio R. Storer, of Newport, R. I. Dr. Storer is not only a collector for the pleasure of collectorship, but an investigator and author, whose memorials on his subject have a place of permanent value in numis-

matical literature. I believe his first published work was a paper in the *New England Medical Journal* for November and December, 1886, on "The Medals, Jetons, and Tokens Illustrative of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women." This he followed in several issues of *THE SANITARIAN* in 1887, with an essay on "The Medals, Jetons, and Tokens Illustrative of Sanitation." The series was continued in 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891, and is not yet completed. His paper on "The Goethe Medals," suggested by the fact that the great German poet-philosopher was educated as a physician, appeared in the *American Journal of Numismatics* in October, 1887 and January, 1888 and one on "The Medals of Guislain," the Belgian alienist, in the *Medico-Legal Journal* of December, 1887. In January, 1888, and again in October, 1891, he appeared in the *Revue Belge Numismatique* with a paper and continuation on "Les Médailles de la Princess Charlotte d'Angleterre, Première Femme du Roi Leopold Ier de Belgique," who died in childbirth, and in July and October, 1888, the *American Journal of Numismatics* issued his essay on "The Medals of Saint Charles Borromeo, Cardinal, Archbishop of Milan," who was identified with the Plague of 1576. The same journal began in July, 1888, a series of papers by Dr. Storer on "The Medals, Jetons, and Tokens Illustrative of the Science of Medicine," a vast undertaking, which has continued through 1889, 1890, and 1891, and is still to be carried on. His paper on "The Medals of Benjamin Rush, Obstetrician," which was read at the fortieth annual meeting of the American Medical Association at Newport, R. I., in June, 1889, was printed in the *Journal* of the Association for September 7th of that year. This last paper and that upon "The Medals, etc., on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women," have been re-issued in pamphlet shape. No one who has not gone through the contributions of Dr. Storer to this department of numismatics upon which he has concentrated his researches can form even an approximate idea of the extent of his investigations, of the richness and interest of the field he is exploring, and of the value of the historical monument he is building up in the true spirit of a labor of love.."



## THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF SANITATION.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, R. I., Member of American Public Health Association, etc.

### HOSPITALS.



IN VIEW of the fact that during the Middle Ages a large portion of the then so-called hospitals were for pilgrims to and from the Holy Land, or consisted of what are now termed poor-houses, and that even where the sick were admitted, the institutions were not always wholly for such, it is sometimes extremely difficult to decide whether a piece is legitimately a hospital medal or token, or otherwise. The list now for the first time attempted will doubtless prove imperfect, but I shall trust to the kindness of my readers to supply its deficiencies and to correct its errors.

Most of the old hospitals were in reality hostelries, for pilgrims of either sex. Their custodians, at first the "Brothers Hospitallers of St. John in Jerusalem," subsequently became the "Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem," or Knights of Malta or of Rhodes, whose coins and medals form a very large and interesting department by themselves, but wholly unconnected with those illustrating medicine.

Names merely, in numismatics, are easily deceptive. For instance, there is a costly medal of Michel De l'Hospital. He was not a physician, but an eminent jurist. I own this medal.

#### A. THE UNITED STATES.

Dr. J. M. Toner, of Washington. "Statistics of Hospitals of the United States." *Transactions American Medical Association*, 1873; "Free Parks and Camping Grounds as Sanitariums for the Sick Children of the Poor of Cities." *Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov., 1872; *THE SANITARIAN*, May, 1873. Already mentioned.

#### B. GREAT BRITAIN.

Dr. John Howard. "Lazarettos in Europe, with papers relating to —, and Hospitals." 1789, 4<sup>c</sup>. Already mentioned.

Miss Florence Nightingale, of London. "Notes on Nursing, what it is and what it is not," New York, 1860; "Die Pflege bei Kranken und Gesunden," Leipsic, 1861; "Notes on Hospital Life," 1861, 1863, 1864; "Notes on Nursing for the laboring classes," London, 1876.

Dr. Sir James Y. Simpson, of Edinburg. "Antiquarian Notices of Leper Hospitals in Scotland and England." *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, Oct., 1841, Jan., and April, 1842; "Hospitalism" (Anæsthesia, Hosp., etc.). Scotch edition, 1871, p. 289; Am. edition, 1872, p. 289.

Hospital medals and tokens can be divided with interest into groups, according to the specialties involved. I shall at this moment catalogue them only in the most general manner, yet one or two groups may be even now outlined.

1. Military, naval, and quarantine hospitals.
2. Maternity Hospitals.

*a. Dublin.*

Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital Maternity, and Haughton Maternity. Frazer, July, 1887, p. 193. In my collection

The seal of the Rotundo Lying-In Hospital may be here included.

Obverse. Three young children and a female who nurses them, seated upon raised steps. Inscription: Nosocomium Puerperarum, Dubliniensis, MDCCLVII. — *Ibid.*, VII., p. 458.

*b. London.*

Obverse. View of bulding, with central tower. Near this, Bt. (Built)—1771. In exergue, a cross and anchor irradiated and crossed, beneath a flying dove to left. Inscription: City Of | London | Lying-In—Hospital.

Reverse. London and Westminster Penny—1797, etc., etc.

Neumann, No. 23,563; Storer, No. 40: One of the socalled "Prattent" tokens.

Seal of the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children.

Obverse. A kneeling female to left, pouring wine for another, prostrate, with child at her breast. Inscription: Supported Entirely By Voluntary Contributions | + Established 1847 +

c. *Paris.*

Obverse. Bust to right. Near breast, Jeuffroy Fecit. Inscription : Saint Vincent De Paule.

Reverse. Hospice | De La | Maternité. Bronze. 26. *Ibid.*, No. 41. In my collection.

There is another, the locality of which is still unknown to me.

Obverse. St. Elizabeth, "patron saint of women."

Reverse. View of Hospital. Inscription : Founded 1657., Bronze. 34. *Ibid.*, No. 42 ; Woodward Cat., 13-18 Oct., 1884.

Three of the above five were described in my paper upon the medals of Midwifery, etc. Of the first of them I had not then learned.

## 3. Foundling Hospitals.

Of these, the Columna Lactaria of Ancient Rome was probably the prototype Thither sickly and feeble children were conveyed, and fed with goats' milk instead of being exposed for destruction in desert places. It is commemorated by the following medal.

Obverse. Head of Juno Sospes, wearing the skin of a goat's head. Inscription : J. S. M. R. (Juno Sospes Mater Romanorum.)

Reverse. A column, upon which an infant erect, with a rod. Upon either side, a she-goat. Inscription : Vespillo (the two first letters united in monogram). Exergue : L. Lvcrfi (Lucret ?). Q. F. Edges beaded. Bartholin. *Antiquitatum veteris puerperii synopsis*. Amsterdam, 1676, p. 90. fig.

In my obstetrical list, I described the medals of several foundling hospitals, as distinguished from orphan asylums.

That of London in which connection I might have mentioned the medal of Thomas Coram, its founder, which is in the Fisher Collection.

Two of that of Paris (my obstetrical Nos. 44 and 45), one of which is in the same collection.

There are two of that at St. Petersburg, one of which I described (*ibid.*, No. 47) and own. These last are also given by Pfeiffer and Rulann (*loc. cit.*, p. 177, Nos. 481-2), who additionally describe no less than thirteen medals of the Foundling Hospital at Moscow (*ibid.*, p. 178, Nos. 483-7).

There are medals of a similar institution at Stockholm (Marvin,

p. 171, CCCCXXXI.-III.) and Amsterdam (Garth Cat., Cologne, 1864, No. 8389).

The medal of the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead, England, is in the Lee Collection.

4. Hospital for Sick Children.

*a. London.*

Royal Infirmary for Children. 1820. Neumann, No. 26,244. In the Lee Collection and my own.

*b. Bremen.*

Kindersee hospitaler, Lottery for benefit of. 1884. Zschiesse-Koder Cat., Oct., 1886, N. 1730.

5. Hospitals for Contagious Diseases.

*a. Small-pox.* Small-pox Hospital, London.

The Bremen Vaccination Institute, Berlin, Nos. 929, 929A.

*b. Cholera (?)* Hospital of the Holy Spirit, Rome, No. 1056.

*c. Yellow-Fever.* U. S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., Nos.

1076, 1077.

*d. Leprosy.* Seal of Hospital at Cologne. After No. 1186.

6. Hospital for Consumption, Brompton New Hospital, No. 1139.

7. Hospitals for the Blind.

*(To be continued)*

## LETTER OF THE MARQUIS DE VAUDREUIL.

The following may be found in the *Annual Register* for 1760 ; as we believe it is not very generally known, it may be of sufficient interest to reproduce it.

*Ed. Canadian Antiquarian.*

Translation of a very extraordinary letter, addressed to the Captains of the Canadian Militia, by the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor General of Canada, before the arrival of the English troops at Montreal.

“ Montreal, June 3rd 1760.

SIR,

The Chevalier de Levy is just returned to this town ; he has

repeated to me the strong testimony, which he had before given me, of the good will, the zeal and bravery of your company of Militia.

I expected no less from the fidelity of the brave Canadians, and from their attachment to their native country.

His Majesty who his by this time probably informed of your glorious victory, will be no less pleased with this, than affected by the distresses of the colony ; so that, supposing that a peace has not been concluded on the receipt of this news, the King of England cannot possibly avoid subscribing such terms as our monarch shall have imposed upon him.

You are not misinformed of the great advantages which we have gained in Europe during the last campaign over the English and Prussians.

The prisoners which we are bringing in every moment, all agree in confirming them.

The truth is His Majesty is in person in Holland, with an army of 200,000 men, the Prince of Conde, in Germany, with 100,000, and the Princes of Deux-Ponts and Soubise, command the army of the Empire of 200,000 ; and lastly, the Empress of Russia, and the Queen of Hungary, have joined their whole force, and are taking measures for the conquest of the remainder of his Prussian Majesty's dominions.

Besides this, the last accounts assure us, that the garrison of Fort Frederick, Niagara, and Chouagan, have suffered greatly by a sickness, which is not yet stopped, and that the regular troops in New England are reduced to nothing.

Gen. Murray therefore has dispersed manifestoes to no purpose, to magnify his own nation, to pacify the Canadians, to engage them to take down their arms, to discredit our bills of exchange, and our currency, at the same time that the English traders are eager to secure them because they have been regularly paid.

You see, Sir, that the colony is drawing to the end of its hardships and distresses, and that it is upon the point of the seeing plenty succeed to scarcity.

If the English make any attempt, it can have no other object than the ambition of their generals ; we are thoroughly prepared to repulse them with spirit ; we have a train of artillery, besides that which we took from the enemy ; a still greater proportion of powder,

ball and ammunition, for the operations which I have projected ; we have also provisions enough, by means of the resources which we shall find in the good-will of the Canadians, who have the greatest interest in the preservation of their religion and liberty. The King's troops will even live, if necessary, upon roots, when they cannot do better, and will not fail to join their endeavours to those of the brave Canadians.

My intention then is, that you and all your militia should hold yourselves ready to march with arms, baggage and eight days provisions, to our frontiers, when the case shall require it.

I believe I may venture to assure you, that these will be the last dispositions which I shall have occasion to make for the defence of this colony ; being firmly convinced, that sometime in August, at latest, we shall have peace, provisions, and in general, whatever we want.

I am, &c.,

VAUDREUIL "

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## LE HEROS DE LA MONONGAHÉLA

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ÉTUDE HISTORIQUE PAR M. DE BEAUJEU

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ANIEL Hyacinthe Marie Liénard de Beaujeu était le deuxième fils de Louis Liénard de Beaujeu et de Louise Thérèse Catherine Migeon de Branssac. Louis, son frère aîné, étant entré dans les ordres, où il devait acquérir bientôt une si grande renommée comme orateur chrétien et plus tard en sa qualité de confesseur ordinaire du Roi martyr, Daniel et son autre frère continuèrent les traditions militaires de la famille en remplissant tous deux, dans les fastes guerriers de la Nouvelle-France, un rôle excessivement brillant et glorieux.

Comme tous les fils de famille qui se destinent à la carrière des armes, le futur héros de la Monongahéla était entré très jeune dans l'armée. Il gagna à la pointe de l'épée tous les premiers grades

dans ces combats de chaque jour souvent indécis mais toujours renaissants entre cette autre Rome et cette autre Carthage du Nouveau-Monde qui s'appellent la Nouvelle-Angleterre et la Nouvelle-France.

Suivant les correspondances du temps et certains papiers de famille, M. de Beaujeu, sans être précisément de grande taille, avait cependant haute mine, tant il était admirablement proportionné, adroit et agile dans tous les exercices du corps. Personne ne résistait mieux que lui à la fatigue. Arrivé en face de l'ennemi, ce n'était plus un homme, le soldat se transformait en lion. Le fait est qu'il ne marchait plus, il bondissait à la tête de ses troupes.

Ayant vécu longtemps avec les sauvages, il connaissait à fond presque tous les dialectes en usage dans les diverses tribus.

Affable, sans familiarité toutefois, généreux au-delà de toute expression, nul ne savait se plier avec plus d'art au caractère de ses barbares alliés, tout en les commandant dans leur langue il est vrai ; et ceux-ci se seraient jetés pour lui dans le feu, avec un parfait mépris du danger, tant ils admiraient son éloquence entraînant, sa force, son agilité et surtout l'audace surprenante de ses desseins presque toujours réalisés.

A vrai dire, les nations sauvages le vénéraient et l'adoraient à l'égal du manitou.

Car M. de Beaujeu passait à leurs yeux pour invincible et à l'abri des balles, n'ayant jamais été blessé dans aucune de ses nombreuses rencontres.

C'est en récompense de sa bravoure et des services signalés qu'il avait rendus en Canada, par sa grande influence sur les nations sauvages, qu'il était parvenu rapidement au grade de capitaine et qu'il avait obtenu la croix de chevalier de St. Louis, ainsi que la seigneurie de La Colle, sur la rivière Chambly, à titre de fief.

M. de Beaujeu naquit à Montréal, le 9 août 1711. Il épousa le 4 mars 1737, Mlle Michelle Elisabeth de Foucault, dont l'antique généalogie remonte au temps des croisades. De cette union M. de Beaujeu ne laissa qu'un fils qui repassa en France lors de la cession du Canada à l'Angleterre, et une fille qui fut mariée à Charles de Noyan, gouverneur de la Guyane.

Le boulet qui tua M. de Beaujeu décida peut-être du sort de la Nouvelle-France, car qui sait ce qui serait arrivé de l'armée

anglaise dans les plaines d'Abraham, si au moment où les bataillons français, hâchés par une pluie de balles et de mitraille, commençaient à plier et à se rompre, le vainqueur de Braddock ne fut accouru à la rescousse au pas de charge, à la tête de ses vieilles bandes de Sauvages et de Canadiens.

Ceci est de l'hypothèse, nous dira-t-on peut-être ! Soit, mais l'hypothèse, ce nous semble, peut être permise en histoire, surtout lorsqu'elle est patriotique.

Plusieurs historiens autorisés ont déjà raconté l'histoire de la grande bataille de la Monongahéla. Cependant, nous n'avons pas cru devoir mieux faire que de reproduire ici le récit qu'en a fait M. Paul Stevens. C'est le plus bel éloge que nous puissions faire de cet homme distingué qui toute sa vie, a voué à la famille de Beaujeu un dévouement comme les cœurs généreux seuls peuvent en produire. Du reste, durant tout le cours de cet ouvrage, nous avons largement puisé dans les notes qu'il avait amassées avec sa patience et son savoir bien connus.

Avant de raconter en tous ses détails la bataille de la Monongahéla, il convient de jeter un coup d'œil rétrospectif sur l'histoire et de savoir quelle était alors la situation politique et l'état des esprits des deux côtés de l'Océan.

"A mesure que la France et l'Angleterre s'étendaient par leurs colonies dans l'Amérique du Nord, leur vieille rivalité, les suivant au-delà de l'Océan et s'établissant avec elles au milieu des nouvelles conquêtes, y prenait de plus en plus le caractère alarmant d'une opposition ouverte et déclarée, et bientôt s'engagea une lutte vive et opiniâtre qui ne se termina que par la prépondérance victorieuse de l'une des deux rivales.

"A peu près vers l'année 1750, époque à laquelle remonte ce récit, les treize colonies anglaises, avaient déjà une population de plus d'un million, tandis que le Canada, la Louisiane et le Cap Breton compaient à peine quatre-vingt mille âmes.

"Malgré cette excessive disproportion numérique, la victoire s'était presque toujours obstinée à suivre les étendards de la France dans les luttes sans cesse renouvelées des deux colonies.

*(A suivre)*



In Memoriam.

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**Roswell Corse Lyman**

Died February 21st, 1892

**IN HIS 42nd YEAR.**

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Mr. Lyman was a member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society for many years ; for several years holding the position of Treasurer. By his hearty and earnest co-operation in the work of the Society, and by his gentleness and courtesy he had gained the respect and esteem of all. His friends of the Editing Committee record this tribute to his memory.

## LIST OF MEMBERS

— OF THE —

# NUMISMATIC & ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

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## FOUNDERS

ON DECEMBER 9th 1882

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Bagg, Stanly C.,†.....	Montreal.....
Boucher, A. J.,.....	“.....
Bronsdon, Joshua L.,.....	Toronto.....
Brown, John James,.....	Montreal.....
Ducharme, Dominique,†.....	“.....
Duvernay, L. N.,*.....	“.....
Ferrier, James Jr.,.....	“.....
Guilbault, J. E.,†.....	“.....
Latour, Major L. A. H.,.....	“.....
Manseau, J. A.,†.....	“.....
Mathewson, Leving,*.....	Belfast, Ireland.....
Murray, Alex.,†.....	Montreal.....
Notman, W.,†.....	“.....
Pelletier, Dr. H.,†.....	“.....
Prowse, Geo. R.,.....	“.....
Rattray, J.,†.....	“.....
Rimmer, Alfred,†.....	“.....
Rose, Daniel,.....	Toronto.....
Royal, Hon. Jos.,*.....	Regina, N. W. T.....
Warner, John T.,†.....	Montreal.....

## LIFE MEMBERS

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Andrews, F. H.,†	Montreal	Dec 1864
Bronsdon, Joshua L.,	Toronto	3 October 1866
De Beaujeu, Monongahéla,	Montreal	25 Feb. 1890
Ferrier, James, jr.,	"	9 Dec. 1862
Hart, Gerald E.,	"	19 Nov. 1878
Holmes, G. A.,†	"	20 Nov. 1877
Mott, Hy.,	"	20 Nov. 1877
McLachlan, W. R.,	"	10 Jan. 1866
Notman, Wm.,†	"	April 1864
Rose, Daniel,	Toronto	12 Dec. 1866
Sandham, A.,	"	13 Jan. 1869

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## ORDINARY MEMBERS

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Andrews, Hon. Judge J. H.,	Quebec	Dec. 1864.
Archambault, U. E.,	Montreal	20 Jan. 1880.
Archer, Jacob G.,	London, Eng.	17 Jan. 1882.
Baby, Hon. Juge Geo.,	Montreal	20 Nov. 1877.
Bagg, R. S. C.,*	"	15 Jan. 1878.
Baridon, L. R.,	"	26 March 1889.
Baker, C. S.,*	"	18 Nov. 1879.
Bastian, W. L.,	"	18 Nov. 1884.
Bastow, J. H.,	Mexico	20 March 1888.
Bazinet, A.,	"	12 June 1867.
Beaudet, Rev. P.,	Kamouraska	25 Oct. 1888.
Beaudry, Dr. J. A.,	Montreal	19 Nov. 1889.
Beaudry, J. A. U.,	"	19 Feb. 1884.
Beaudry, P. J. U.,†	Ottawa	11 Dec. 1877.
Beers, Dr. W. Geo.,	Montréal	17 April 1877.
Bennet, A. C.,	"	31 July 1867.
Bessy, Dr. W. E.,*	Ottawa	24 Jan. 1867.
Bielby, T.,†	Montreal	
Biggar, M.,	"	19 Nov. 1878.
Bishop, Geo.,	"	17 Jan., 1872.
Blackburn, W.,†	"	10 Jan. 1866.

Borlase, Geo. W.,	Montreal	20 May 1879.
Bowe, Js. H.,	"	19 Dec. 1882.
Brennan, Dr. Ths.,	"	20 May 1879.
Breton, P. N.,	"	21 Oct. 1890.
Brophy, T. J., †	"	17 Nov. 1891.
Brown, Alex., †	Montreal	April 1864.
Brown, John O., †	"	
Brown, J. S.,		3 March 1863
Buchanan, J. Edgard,	Montreal	17 April 1883.
Bulger, A. E., Maj., *	"	15 April 1879.
Cardinal, E. A.,	"	17 April 1888.
Cardinal, J. T.,	"	April 1888.
Cartier, Jos., *	"	16 April 1889.
Cassills, Wm., †	"	16 Dec. 1890.
Chandler, W. P.,	"	3 June 1863.
Chauveau, Hon. P. J. O., †	"	11 Dec. 1877.
Clarke, N. J., †	"	April 1864.
Cooper, W. W.,	Longueuil.	17 Jan. 1871.
Craig, G. W., *	Montreal	16 April 1878.
Craig, Ths., *	"	" "
Creighton, J. G. A.,	Ottawa	15 Jan. 1878.
Cummings, J.,	Côte St. Paul	13 May 1868.
Cushing, Chs., *	Montreal	18 June 1878.
Cushinng, G.,	"	13 Dec. 1875.
David, Sullivan E., *	Brockville.	31 March 1869.
Davignon, Dr. M., †	Longueuil.	Dec. 1864.
Dawson, Dr. S. E., *	Ottawa	21 Dec. 1880.
De la Barthe, Vte. H.,	Montreal	20 March 1888.
DesRoches, Alf.,	"	26 March 1889.
Dettmers, Franc.,	"	1 March 1865.
D'Orsonnens, Col. G.,	St. John's	19 Nov. 1878.
Doutre, Gonzalde, †	Montreal	April 1864.
Drysdale, W.,	"	19 March 1878.
Dunn, Pat., *	Côte St. Paul.	15 Feb. 1867.
Edwards, L. P.,	Montreal	21 Dec. 1880.
English, David,	"	15 March 1881.
English, Sam., †	"	11 Dec. 1877.
Esdaile, R. Jr., †	"	27 June 1868.
Esplin, J., †	"	23 Dec. 1874.
Fairchild, Gm. Jr.,	New York.	17 May 1887.
Ferrier, Geo. D., †	Montreal	20 Feb. 1867.
Filer, Sam., †	"	20 Feb. 1866.
Foley, M. S.,	"	
Ford, G. W., *	"	10 Dec. 1877.
Galarneau, L.,	"	21 Jan. 1879.
Genand, J. A., *	Ottawa	April 1864.
Gibeault, E.,	Montreal	12 June 1867.
Gibson, R. L., *		14 March 1867.
Gill, Hon. Juge,	Montreal	21 May 1889.

Girouard, D.,	Montreal	27 Oct. 1891.
Grant, Wm. Hy., *	"	8 June 1870.
Gray, Hy. R.,	"	13 Feb. 1879.
Griffin, Fred.,†	"	15 Dec. 1875.
Guy, E.-C. P., *	"	17 May 1887.
Guy, Henri, *	"	25 Jan 1888.
Hall, Richard, *	"	16 May 1867.
Hall, W. V. B., *	"	23 May 1866.
Hart, Chs. T., *	"	19 Nov. 1878.
Hart, Gerald E.,	"	25 Jan. 1867.
Hart, Lewis,	"	8 Dec. 1869.
Healy, H. J., *	"	30 June 1869.
Hennessey, John, *	"	14 Nov. 1866.
Higgenson, T. T., *	"	April 1864.
Hirschfelder, C. A., †	Toronto	17 Jan. 1882.
Hogan, Hy., *	Montreal	30 March 1870.
Holmes G. A., *	"	17 April 1877.
Hopkins, E. G. O.,	"	12 Jan. 1870.
Horn, John, *	"	22 Nov. 1876.
Houghton, G. G. R., *	"	April 1864.
Houston, Ed. O'hara,	"	26 April 1887.
Howe, J.,	"	22 Nov. 1876.
Hunt, Dr. Th. Sterry, †	New York	3 March 1863.
Huot, Lucien,	Montreal	21 Jan. 1890.
Ibbotson, J. S.,	"	19 May 1891.
Inglis, Arch., *	"	21 Oct. 1884.
Jackson, P., *	Côte St. Paul	4 March 1868.
Joubert, Beaumont,	Montreal	27 Oct. 1891.
Jubb, Ths.,	Toronto	19 March 1878.
Judge, Edgar,	Montreal	25 Jan. 1888.
Kavanagh, H. J., *	"	23 June 1887.
King, T. D., †	"	14 March 1867.
Kingsford, Dr. Wm.,	Ottawa	15 Oct. 1869.
Labreque, G. Onésime,	Montreal	25 Jan. 1888.
Langelier, F.-X.,	"	16 June 1891.
Langevin, Sir Hector,	Quebec	3 March 1863.
La Rocque, Alfr., Chev.,	Montreal	25 Jan. 1888.
La Rocque, Armand,	"	4 July 1882.
Lawrence, J.,	Cote St. Paul	13 May 1868.
Learmont, J. B.,	Montreal	16 Feb. 1886.
Le Blanc, J. S. A., *	"	27 Oct. 1869.
Leggatt, Hy., †	"	10 Jan. 1866.
Lefebvre, Théodore,	"	16 Feb. 1892.
Leroux, Dr. Jos., *	"	19 Feb. 1880.
Lespérance, John, †	"	30 April 1877.
Lewis, Lansing M.,	Montreal	11 Dec. 1879.
Lighthall, W. D.,	"	19 Jan. 1886.
Lindsay, Rob., *	"	19 Feb. 1878.
Lionais, J. D. E., *	"	21 Oct. 1884.

Lovell, J. W.,	Montreal	20 Dec. 1874.
Lyman, A. C.,	"	20 Dec. 1881.
Lyman, H. H.,	"	20 Dec. 1881.
Lyman, S. Jones,	"	30 April 1877.
Lyman, R. C., †	"	21 Oct. 1879.
Lyman, W. E.,	"	20 Dec. 1881.
Macaulay, T. B.,	Montreal	19 Nov. 1878.
Macdonald, de B.,	"	21 Feb. 1888.
Macdonald, A. de L.,	"	21 Dec. 1886.
Madden, F. W.,	London, England	1 March 1865.
Marcou, Rév. J. E.,	Quebec	16 Feb. 1886.
Marler, J. F.,	Montreal	29 Dec. 1862.
Martin, Horace T.,	"	19 Nov. 1889.
Masson, L'hon. L. R.,	Terrebonne	22 April 1890.
Matthews, G. N.,	Montreal	17 Nov. 1885.
Mayner, J.,	"	19 Jan. 1886.
Mercur, Rodney A.,	Towanda Pensilvania	11 May 1870.
Mocock, T.,	Montreal	20 Nov. 1883.
Moncel, G. N.,	"	17 March 1891.
Morgan, E. A.,	"	15 Feb. 1881.
Morgan, W. B.,	"	25 March 1868.
Mott, Henry,	Montreal	9 April 1867.
Murphy, Hon. Edward,	"	19 Feb. 1878.
Murphy, P. S.,	"	20 Jan. 1880.
Murphy, Wm. S.,	"	15 Feb. 1887.
Mussen, Rev. Cannon T. W.,	West Farnham	21 Jan. 1879.
McConnell, G. S.,	Montreal	15 March 1881.
McConnell, S.,*	"	16 Dec. 1868.
McIver, J.,*	"	9 April 1867.
McKinnon, Geo.,	Montreal	21 Dec. 1880.
McLachlan, W. R.,	"	10 Jan. 1865.
McLennan, W.,	"	15 Dec. 1875.
McNaughton, M.,	"	9 April 1867.
McPherson, J. L.,	"	13 Dec. 1876.
Norris, J. F.,	British Colonist, B.C.	30 April 1877.
Nutter, J.,†	Montreal	23 May 1866.
Nutter, J. A.,	"	19 April 1881.
O'Brien, W. W.,†	"	20 Feb. 1866.
Orr, J.,*	Montreal	13 March 1865.
Osborne, F. V. A.,†	"	30 April 1877.
Patton, O. P.,	"	17 April 1883.
Picault, Dr. Ch.,†	"	7 April 1863.
Pridham, Jos.,*	Montreal	16 Dec. 1868.
Prume, Jules J.,	"	26 Jan. 1892.
Reford, R. Wilson,	Vancouver	17 Nov. 1885.
Reinhardt, Rob.,*	Montreal	28 March 1867.
Reynolds, F. H.,	"	21 Dec. 1880.
Richardson, Alex.,*	Brantford	19 Nov. 1878.
Robertson, Andrew,†	Montreal	23 Jan. 1870.

Robertson, Hon. Justice J. G.,	Sherbrooke	17 Jan. 1872.
Robinson, J.,*		19 Nov. 1878.
Robinson, Ths.,	Compton	25 Jan. 1867.
Rose, Hy.,	Waterloo	20 Nov. 1877.
Rose, Hon. John,†	Montreal	4 March 1868.
Roy, Candide,*	"	21 april 1885.
Roy, Euclide,	"	3 March 1865
Roy, Rouer,,	Montreal	17 Nov. 1891.
Ramsay, Chs. E.,	"	8 Dec. 1864.
Sandham, A.,	Toronto	6 May 1865
Sandham, J.,	Boston	17 April 1883
Sasseville, Rev. B.,		16 Feb. 1886
Seckel,	Montreal	April 1864
Shearer, John S.,	"	18 Jan. 1887
Sicotte, L. W.,	"	21 April 1891
Smith, S.,†	"	13 Dec. 1876
Stone, Rev. Alf.,†	"	1 March 1865
Stuart, Geo. M.,	"	21 Dec. 1882
Taylor, Andrew T.,	"	17 June 1894.
Tavernier, Dr. F.,†	Longueuil	6 Oct. 1863.
Tessier, Cyrille,	Quebec	26 Jan. 1870
Thom. W. Leslie,	Montreal	30 April 1877
Tolly, Geo.,†	"	30 April 1877
Tétu, S.,†	"	
Verreau, Rév. H. A.,	"	15 Feb. 1881
Versailles, Jos.,		21 Dec. 1880
Vincent, J. L.,	"	19 May 1891
Wagner, James,		19 jan. 1886
Weir, Robert S.,*	"	19 nov 1878
Weir, W. A.,*	"	19 nov 1878
White, Richard,	"	30 April 1877
White, R. S.,	"	20 jan 1880
Wicksteed, Capt. R. S.,*	Ottawa	29 sept 1869
Williams, R. W.,	Florida	21 may 1889

## HONORARY MEMBERS

---

Angus, R. B.,	Montreal	16 Feb. 1889
Appleton, Wm. Sumner,	Boston	3 Mars 1863
Bell, Hon. Chs. H.,	Exeter, New-Hampshire	23 Dec 1874
Champion, Geo. W.,	New Haven, Ct.	6 Oct. 1863
Chapman, Hy.,	Montreal	9 Oct. 1867
Crimella, Guiseppe,		15 Feb. 1881
Curtis, J. K.,	New-York	9 Augt 1866.
de Crolalanza, J. B., chev.,	Piza Italia	18 jan. 1881.
de Sola, Rev. A., †	Montreal	8 Dec. 1869
de Voght, Mynheer,		9 April 1867
Diekson, M. W.,		3 March 1863
Gibb, Sir G. D., †	London, Engl.	7 April 1863
Haven, W.,	Worcester, Mass.	March 1863
King, T. D., †	Montreal	16 Dec. 1868
Lincoln, J. W.,	London Eng.	10 April 1866
Manifacier, V.,	Auxere, France.	5 july 1866
Meeklay, J. G.,	Philadelphia	
Mitcheson, D. M.,	"	
Payne, N., †	Worcester Mass.	3 march 1883
Rennie, A. N.,	Montreal.	20 Feb 1866
Rogers, Rev., Chs., †	Forest hill Engl.	18 jan. 1881.



## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

---

Anthon, C. E.,†	New-York	10 Nov. 1869
Ascher, A. G.,	Sidney, N. S. W.	Dec. 1881
Baker, Miss C. Alice.	Cambridge, Mass.	17 April 1888
Bond, S. E.,	Boston	10 Nov. 1869
Campeau, M.,	Ottawa	16 Feb. 1886
Clay, Dr. C.,	Manchester, England	27 Oct. 1869
de Baye, le baron J.,	“ “	16 Nov. 1886
de Passayer, F. F. de P.,	Montevideo, Uruguay	16 Nov. 1886
Foran, J. K.,	Aylmer	16 Nov. 1880
Green, Dr. S. A.,	Boston Athenium	27 Sept. 1871
LeMoine, J. M.,	Québec	27 Sept. 1891
Lynch, J. Howard,	“	12 Dec. 1880
Morris, Rob. L., †	Lagrange, Kentucky	15 Oct. 1877
Parkman, Dr. Francis,	Boston	27 Sept. 1871
Slafter, Dr. E. F.,	Boston	27 Sept. 1871
Williamson, J. C.,	Guilford, England	21 Oct. 1884

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† Deceased.

\* Resigned.

## ERRATUM

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The foot note on page 53 should appear on page 50.

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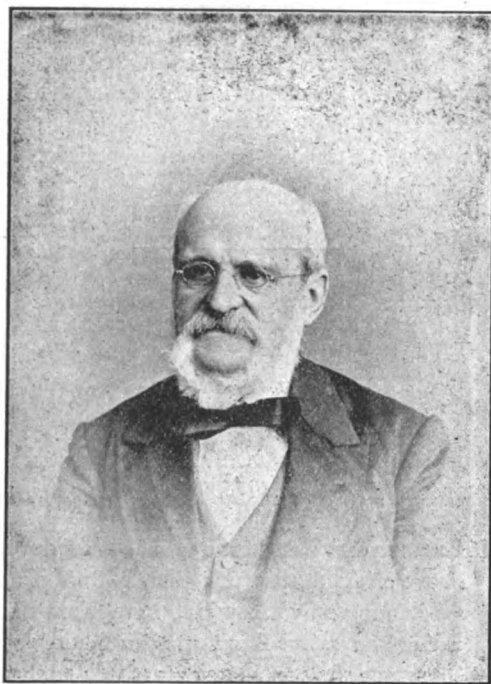


THE  
CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN  
— AND —  
NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

VOL. II.

SECOND SERIES, JULY, 1892.

No. 3.



MR. HENRY MOTT

We have much pleasure in presenting in this number a portrait of Mr. Henry Mott, Librarian of McGill University.

The subject of this sketch was born in London, Eng., about sixty-one years ago.

Mr. Mott is well known in journalistic circles and in the world of letters, having frequently written for the "Canadian Spectator," and the "Montreal Herald." He has been a member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society since the 9th April 1867, and a life member since 1877 which society is justly proud of him.

At almost every meeting, Mr. Mott is in attendance ready with some interesting paper, which is universally acknowledged to be unique.

Mr. Mott is respected and looked up to as an authority on all matters pertaining to booklore. He also frequently writes to the notes and Queries of "Montreal Star," spreading light on all subjects and displaying his deep research and profound knowledge. In 1887, he was appointed Librarian of McGill University, which difficult post he fills with satisfaction to all.

We feel that we are unable to give due praise to his merits and erudition.

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## UNDERGROUND MONTREAL

---

BY R. C. LYMAN.

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*Paper read before THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL, Province of Quebec, on 16th June, 1891.*



FOR many years past Montreal has been developing so fast above ground, that few people find much interest in speculating on what might have been underground in the old days, but fifty years ago the subject was one of more general interest, and even as comparatively lately as thirty years ago, as the writer distinctly recollects, it was a firmly held tradition among the school boys that an underground passage built during the French régime, led from the church of Notre Dame to St. Patrick's, and that an extreme measure of penance was the ascending of that passage on the knees.

Those who remember the excitement about the famous Maria Monk, or who have read her book, will remember her statement that an underground passage existed from the Hôtel-Dieu to the Séminaire, and that the purposes for which it was chiefly used were not such as to tend to edification !

This statement received last autumn a curious confirmation and contradiction.

In September last when the sewer along St. Paul St. was being relaid, the workmen, on coming opposite the eastern gable wall of Messrs. Thibaudeau's building on the corner of St. Paul Street and St. Dizier lane, struck a crust of rude but very hard masonry. This had been nearly cut through when one of our older citizens, Mr. P. S. Murphy, appeared upon the scene and explained the origin and use of this remnant of OLD MONTREAL.

As shown on some old maps, the Hôtel-Dieu property originally ran from St. Sulpice Street, formerly called little St. Joseph Street, eastward to the property of the Sisters of the Congregation, and from the River Bank, back almost to Notre Dame Street, the road being originally along the River bank.

In building their laundry, "la Buanderie," the Sisters naturally placed it not far from the water. When, however, it was found necessary to open St. Paul St. on account of the river road being liable to be blocked by the shoving of ice, the new road was run between the main buildings of the Convent and the out buildings. This placed the Sisters in an awkward predicament, for the simple reason that being cloistered nuns they were cut off from the wash house. However, they saw that though they could not cross the street, there was nothing in their rules or discipline to interfere with their going under it, hence this tunnel was made, giving access to the separated property.

This sketch gives a fair idea of the style of construction as far as one could see, for the excavation was not carried down more than about one third of the height of the tunnel.

The sides or walls of the passage-way were the ordinary rubble masonry of the time, about eighteen inches thick, and the top was the depressed arch of the period, formed of thin slabs of stone, with thick layers of very hard flinty cement, giving an appearance of ancient Roman work, the slabs being about as thin as the old Roman tiles.

The width of the passage was five feet, and the height about seven, as well as Mr. Murphy can remember, he having seen it in the autumn of 1835, when a cutting was made through it for the laying of gas pipes, and a quantity of rubbish thrown in.

He is of the opinion that Maria Monk saw it at the same time, but unfortunately for her story it ran in an opposite direction to the one which she stated, and its use was the promotion of that cleanliness which is proverbially next to godliness.

An amusing incident is related by Mr. Murphy in connection with Maria Monk's story.

During the building of a wing of the present convent of the Sœurs de la Congrégation, the contractor for which was a certain Mr. Hillock, a North of Ireland Irishman and a staunch Presbyterian, an American visitor strolled in one day and began examining the premises very minutely. He apparently did not find what he wanted, and finally approaching the contractor asked: "Where was that underground passage by which the priests visited the Convent?"

Mr. Hillock first asked him if he believed that story, and hit out with such effect that Mr. Paul Pry was sent flying down through the joints into the basement, the work-people about were quite amazed at seeing a heretic champion the reputation of the Dames Religieuses in such a striking manner, and the next morning a magnificent bouquet and a grateful note lying on Mr. Hillock's desk, conveyed to him the thanks of the sisterhood.

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### "MONTREAL AFTER 250 YEARS."

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We have pleasure in welcoming this new volume by Mr. W. D. Lighthall, dedicated to the Society, and in congratulating both the author and the publishers, Messrs. Grafton & Sons, on the beautiful printing and appearance of the present edition.

The contents consist of a description of the city from the point of view of its historic spots, illustrated with some 24 illustrations, among which are included half a dozen reproductions of the cuts in *Hochelaga Depicta*; the reputed portrait of Maisonneuve (as frontispiece); a number of color-toned views of the present city, and a unique

collection separately included under the title of "Montreal Fifty Years ago." The latter are reproduced from old wood blocks owned by our member, Mr. Horace Martin.

The object of the book is to act as a companion to the Historical Tablets. It introduces the words of the latter from time to time throughout the pages in their appropriate places, in the course of describing the city.

The latter half of the book, headed, "Historical and Legendary" sets forth the romantic stories and associations of the city from the earliest times down to the McTavish and Trafalgar legends. A large quantity of new matter is thus brought together for the first time in English. The edition, which is numbered and signed, and consists but of 1000 copies, will doubtless soon be picked up and become difficult to obtain.

The work is worthy of Mr. Lighthall's reputation as a *littérateur* and antiquarian, and is a compliment to the Historical Tablets project which he has so successfully carried through.

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## VOYAGEUR AND IROQUOIS.

---

BY BENJAMIN SULTE

---



DANIEL Greysolon Duluth, who had been ten years in the Sioux country, at Michillimackinac and at Detroit, was, in the fall of 1688, ordered to Montreal to take his place as Captain in the permanent Canadian garrison. Two of the Iroquois tribes were at that time at war with the French, and in small detached bands they roamed over the country pillaging farms and cutting off solitary wayfarers.

After the terrible massacre at Lachine on the night of the fifth of August 1689, and the reverse to the regulars, the following day, the Iroquois reigned supreme in the country around Montreal.

In the meantime news came of the declaration of war by France against England. Then the situation of the twelve thousand souls, comprising the colony of Canada, became untenable from a military point of view.



But, at this juncture, (early in October) M. de Callières, governor of Montreal returned from Paris; and according to La Potherie, on the 10th of October, Frontenac arrived as Governor General at Quebec.

On the morning of the 16th de Callières ordered Duluth to take thirty well armed and trusty voyageurs up the Ottawa river to prevent the seizure of those traders who continued to travel on this highway notwithstanding its dangers in time of war.

Duluth conceived a plan which, as described by Belmont who was, at that time in Montreal, proved to be the greatest victory of the war. He made eight of his men to lie down in each of his three canoes. Thus weighted down to the gunwale these frail crafts appeared to be loaded with provisions or merchandise. Each canoe was paddled by two men as if on a trading expedition.

They continued on their way undisturbed until they had reached the upper end of Lake of Two Mountains where four canoe loads of Iroquois containing twenty seven men in all appeared. Duluth with d'Ailleboust de Mantet, as his Lieutenant, and his twenty eight voyageurs, took up a first position. The French ranged their canoes one behind the other thus presenting only a thin line to the fire of the Iroquois; at the same time keeping near the river bank as if ready to jump ashore and run for the woods. This the Iroquois tried to prevent by dashing between them and the land, and, so driving the French into mid stream, outflank them. Duluth then gave the order "Escape as you can" and his manœuvre resulted in a change of relative position so that the sun shone right in the eyes of the enemy. Immediately the latter fired without result. And as the seven canoes closed in upon each other the men in hiding jumped up. And at Duluth's command "a man for each shot" eighteen Iroquois fell and two were captured. The fourth boat being more distant escaped.

The two Indian prisoners were burnt at the stake in Montreal. And this, Indian like, mode of execution had the desired effect deterring the Iroquois from following their old rule of roasting all captured Frenchmen.

It will be well now to consider what positions Duluth occupied before and after this event. In volume VIII, page 21 of the CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN in an article on this subject he is called a *Coureur de bois*. This is a fallacy invented by Intendant Duchesneau to place

him on a par with those who traded in the West, against whom severe proclamations were issued by the government. The article states that "He became a roving gentleman in the wild woods." But such he never was. The only time he spent in the woods was from September 1678 to the spring of 1681 when he at his own expense visited the Sioux country and from which he returned to Quebec without having secured any furs. Soon afterwards he was placed in command at Michillimakinac and from there was transferred to Detroit where in 1686, he built the first fort. Duluth had been an officer in the French army from at the latest the breaking out of the war of 1672 between Louis XIV and William of Orange. In 1674, he was in the Kings Guards fighting in that corps at the battle of Seneff in Belgium. At the head of the militia and a band of Detroit Indians he took a prominent part in the campaign of 1687. His military services continued after he came to Montreal. Soon after this he was raised to the command of fort Frontenac or Cataracouy where he lived many years. In fact I believe he died there in 1710. During the ten years he spent in the West he displayed eminent administrative capacities, managing the Indians as if they had been his own subjects. There is no indication that he ever made money during his stay in Canada. His standing was that of an officer in the troupes a *commandant des pays d'en haut* who fought, travelled and made treaties solely for his master the King of France.

He and his younger brother Jean Greysolon de la Tourette were from St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris, and not from Lyons as is stated by La Hontan. La Tourette must have come to Canada about 1683 or 1684. He went under orders straight to Lake Nepigon where he built a fort. He retained his connection with this place all his life. Neither of the two brothers seem to have been married. The real name of the Duluth families of Canada of the present day is Huet. They came from Dulude, a village near Angers, France.

Daniel in his *mémoire* of 1685 makes it pretty clear that he had been in Quebec previous to 1674, and again in 1676, at which time he visited the region of the great lakes. His expedition of discovery among the Sioux in 1678-81 does him great credit differing altogether from what Mr. Duchesneau wrote to the minister at Versailles. The minister treated Duluth without reference to this report confirming him in his rank as captain and giving him a full commission to take sole control of the Sioux country, Green Bay and Michillimackinac.



EGLISE DE LA RUE ST. GABRIEL.

L'Eglise de la rue St. Gabriel, sur le Champ-de-Mars, est la première église protestante construite à Montréal. Peu de temps après la conquête, une congrégation presbytérienne ayant été formée obtint de la générosité des Pères Récollets la permission de se réunir dans leur chapelle, en attendant qu'elle pût se faire construire une église. En 1792, elle était complétée, et dans son enceinte se réunirent la plupart de ces Ecossais énergiques qui rendirent Montréal fameux dans les commencements du nouveau régime. Le gouvernement l'acheta il y a quelques années avec l'intention de la démolir.

### KENTÉ

La route de Montréal au pays des Iroquois, côté Est du lac Ontario, se faisait, dans les premiers temps de la colonie, principalement par la rivière Chambly et le lac Champlain, et parfois en remontant

le fleuve Saint-Laurent, si l'on peut qualifier de fleuve la série de cascades qui va de Montréal aux Mille-Isles.

La conquête du Haut-Canada par les Iroquois se trouva complétée en 1650, et vers 1668 des familles de deux de leurs tribus, les Goyogouins et les Tsonnontouans, émigrèrent sur la rive septentrionale du lac Ontario. J'emprunte les renseignements qui suivent à M. l'abbé H. Verreau, qui les a publiés à la page 25 du *Journal de l'Instruction Publique*, année 1864 :

“Ces Iroquois formèrent cinq villages, dont celui de Kenté est le plus connu. Charlevoix désigne d'une manière générale le territoire qu'ils occupaient sous le nom de “pays des Iroquois du nord.” A part Kenté, il y avait Gandatsetiagon, Generaske, Tannaoute et Ganneious. Ils sont indiqués sur la carte du Père Charlevoix dressée par Bellin en 1744, dans celles de Vogondy, 1755, d'Anville copiée par Jeffreys, 1760. Gandatsetiagon devait se trouver dans les environs de Darlington ; Generaske, près Port Hope, quoique M. O'Callaghan le place à l'entrée de la rivière Trent, mais ce dernier endroit était occupé par le village de Tannaoute. Ganneious était caché dans la petite baie au fond de laquelle s'élève aujourd'hui Napanee. La véritable position de Kenté me semble encore plus incertaine ; ce village était sur la presqu'île du Prince-Edouard mais, d'après la carte du major Holland, corrigée par le gouverneur Pownall en 1766, il faudrait le placer à l'extrémité sud, vers Little Sandy Bay, tandis que Jeffrey, Vogondy, Charlevoix semblent le reporter vers Brighton...

“Les Iroquois de Kenté avaient vu des robes noires dans leurs anciens villages et leur avaient entendu prêcher l'Evangile ; ils voulurent en avoir avec eux, quoiqu'ils ne fussent pas très pressés de se faire chrétiens. Au mois de juin 1668, le chef et les principaux du village vinrent donc à Montréal prier les MM. du Séminaire de leur accorder des missionnaires, mais la chose parut si importante, et tellement en dehors des usages, que le Séminaire ne voulut rien décider avant l'arrivée du nouveau supérieur, M. de Queylus, que venait remplacer M. Souart.”

Les cinq villages ne furent pas commencés ensemble. De 1668 à 1671, il n'y en eut que trois, à part les cabanages isolés. Lorsque Charlevoix en parla, il s'était écoulé plus d'un demi siècle et les cinq villages étaient alors florissants. Ce que je desire expliquer dans cet article c'est la création de ces “Iroquois du nord,” m'arrêtant à 1671.

Kenté était le centre de ces établissements ; alors prenons la presqu'île du Prince-Edouard pour clef de la région qui va de Kingston à Bowmansville, et voyons sur toute cette étendue le pays des Iroquois du nord.

Avant que de parler des premiers missionnaires qui y furent envoyés, il est nécessaire d'expliquer ce qui se passait de l'autre côté du lac Ontario.

La *Relation* des Jésuites, 1668, s'exprime comme suit : " Le Père Etienne de Carheil et le Père Pierre Millet (tous deux jésuites) étant montés aux Iroquois, (côté sud-est du lac Ontario) vont partager leurs soins et leurs travaux, l'un étant destiné pour Onnontaté et l'autre pour Oïogouen." Ceci m'oblige à énumérer les tribus Iroquoises et à indiquer le territoire occupé par chacune d'elles.

1. Les Tsonnontouans ou Sénécas, habitaient sur les deux bords de la rivière Genesee, sud-est de la ville de Rochester. En remontant la rivière, ils arrivaient à la source de l'Ohio, où étaient les Loups ou Mahingans ou Mohicans. La route de l'Ohio servit plus tard aux Iroquois pour se rendre jusqu'aux Illinois et même au Minnesota, porter la guerre contre les nations qui faisaient alliance avec nous.

2. Les Goyogouins ou Cayugas, aux lacs Seneca et Cayuga, où est la ville de Geneva. Les deux lacs se déversent dans la rivière Oswego, qui leur ouvrait ainsi un chemin vers le lac Ontario.

Ces deux tribus, les plus éloignées de Montréal, n'avaient pas été aussi ardentes que les trois autres dans les guerres contre les Français et ce sont elles qui envoyèrent par la suite cinq ou six colonies s'établir au nord du lac, depuis Port Hope en descendant jusque vers Cataracoui, Kingston à présent.

3. Les Onnontagués ou Onondagas, sur la rivière Oswego, où est la ville de Syracuse. En 1616 les Hurons du nord-ouest du lac Simcoe, accompagnés de Champlain avaient attaqué, mais sans résultat, le fort de cette tribu, qui a toujours été très aguerrie.

4. Les Onneyouts ou Oneidas, au lac Oneida, près de la ville de Rome. Cette nation était moins guerrière que celle des Agniers, mais elle brouillait les propositions de paix formulées par les Français.

5 Les Agniers et les Mohawks, sur la rivière Mohawk ou Corlaer qui se décharge dans l'Hudson à Troy. Ces sauvages remontaient en canot ou à pied jusqu'au lac Champlain, d'où ils allaient en marche par tout le Bas-Canada, même du temps de Cartier qui en parle

comme d'un fléau pour les Algonquins des bords du Saint-Laurent. Cartier nomme les Iroquois : *Tadamas*, évidemment d'après les Algonquins car il n'y avait pas de lettres labiales dans la langue iroquoise. Les Français leur avaient imposé un sobriquet, faute de pouvoir les dominer autrement : *Mingos*, ce que je ne comprends pas et que je n'ai trouvé expliqué nulle part. Le baron de La Hontan les nomme Matchinadock, Le Beau les qualifie de "faiseurs de cabanes"—Agannonsioni, et Aaquinushione. Quant aux Iroquois, ils s'appelaient eux-mêmes Onguehon8e, c'est-à-dire : "supérieurs aux autres".

De chez les Tonnontauons aux Goyogouins la distance n'était pas grande, mais des Goyogouins aux Onnontagués il y avait vingt-cinq lieues. Des Onnontagués aux Onneyouts, quinze lieues. De là aux Agniers diverses distances dont la plus longue était à quarante-cinq lieues. Du pays des Agniers à Montréal on calculait une centaine de lieues.

Ces groupes renfermaient une population totale de douze mille âmes, soit quatre fois plus que la colonie française des bords du Saint Laurent. Les Agniers comptaient 350 hommes en état de porter les armes, les Onneyouts 150, les Onnontagués 300, les Goyogouins 300, et les Tsonnontouans 1,200—en tout 2,300 guerriers.

En aucun temps, si je ne me trompe, les cantons iroquois ne furent autant peuplés qu'à l'époque dont nous parlons. Au commencement du siècle, ils n'étaient presque rien. A partir de 1636, ils ajoutèrent à leur accroissement naturel les prisonniers faits sur les autres nations parlant leur langue. Ces guerres à la romaine durèrent de 1636 à 1670 à peu près.

C'est donc chez les Onnontagués et les Goyogouins que les Pères de Carheil et Millet se rendaient en 1668. La *Relation* ajoute que les Goyogouins forment la quatrième nation iroquoise en commençant par compter les Agniers, les Onneyouts et les Onnontagués. "Elle est éloignée de trente lieues ou environ, de celle d'Onnontagué, montant toujours entre l'occident et le sud." La *Relation* dit encore : "Les Oïoguens (Goyogouins) sont assez bonasses pour des Iroquois. Jamais, à proprement parler, ils n'ont porté les armes contre les Français et, si quelques uns l'ont fait, ce n'a été que par engagement de partie (gageure ?) et non par dessin formé, ni moins par concert de toute la nation. Il sont assez susceptibles (de se con-

vaincre) des bonnes impressions qu'on leur donne. Nous l'avons épouvé lorsque nous les cultivions, il y a dix ans, et le feu Père Ménard, qui était leur pasteur, s'est toujours beaucoup loué de leur docilité. Il avait bâti une chapelle au milieu de leur bourgade ; ils la fréquentaient avec bien de l'affection.

“ Cet été dernier (1668) l'hôte chez qui nous demeurons, a entrepris exprès le voyage, avec quelques uns de ses compatriotes, pour venir demander de nos Pères, qui puissent rétablir chez eux la Foi que nous y avions plantée.”

Ne perdons pas de vue que, en 1668, les Iroquois, battus et refoulés depuis deux ans, par nos troupes, n'avaient plus d'autres ressources que de se soumettre et de demander des missionnaires pour faire plaisir aux Français. Le Père de Carheil ne tarda pas à comprendre que ces bons sauvages étaient des bêtes féroces muselées par la peur et prêtes à recommencer leurs massacres à la première occasion favorable.

François de Salignac de Fénélon, né en 1641, frère aîné de celui qui fut archevêque de Cambrai, et Claude Trouvé, natif du diocèse de Tours, né en 1643, tous deux condisciples et amis l'un de l'autre, arrivèrent ensemble à Québec, le 21 juin 1667 et furent ordonnés prêtres, dans cette ville, le 10 juin 1668. Deux ou trois mois plus tard, le séminaire de Saint-Sulpice les désigna pour la mission de Kenté.

Le Père François Le Mercier, qui écrivait de Québec l'automne de 1668, en parlant de la mission établie, quelques semaines auparavant, par MM. de Fénélon et Trouvé, au nord du lac Ontario, dit ; “ une colonie d'Oïogouens ”, sans mentionner les Tsonnontouans : puis il ajoute que “ la crainte des ennemis a obligé ces Oïogouens (Goyogouins) à s'aller placer sur les côtes du nord du grand lac Ontario ”. Par leur position géographique, au sud du lac Ontario, les Tsonnontouans étaient, je pense, plus exposés que les Goyogouins aux coups des ennemis qui ne pouvaient venir que du côté sud, pourtant il n'est pas dit que les Tsonnontouans furent les premiers à émigrer. Les Andastes et les Mahingans étaient alors continuellement en guerre contre les Iroquois.

MM. de Fénélon et Trouvé, partirent de Montréal, avec deux Goyogouins, le 2 octobre 1668 et n'arrivèrent à Kenté que le 28. En route, ils rencontrèrent deux sauvagesses et un petit garçon qui

s'étaient échappés de l'esclavage chez les Onneyouts et qui, depuis quarante jours, erraient dans les bois pour gagner Montréal. Les deux guides des missionnaires s'emparèrent des trois fugitifs, pour les rendre à leurs bourreaux, malgré les supplications et les menaces des deux prêtres. Le lendemain, l'un de ces guides s'enivra et voulut tuer l'enfant et l'une des femmes, mais il ne parvint pas à les rejoindre et dut les abandonner dans le bois. En arrivant vers Cataracoui, des chasseurs hurons qui allaient en traite à Montréal dirent aux Goyogouins que M. Trouvé avait raison de les blâmer, car si M. de Courcelles, le gouverneur général, apprenait ce qui se passait à l'égard des deux Sauvages la paix serait rompue. La seconde captive fut livrée aux Hurons qui lui firent rencontrer sa compagne à Montréal.

Ce jour du 28 octobre, nos deux courageux fondateurs de missions se voyaient assis à terre et mangeant des citrouilles mal cuites, dans une cabane de la presqu'île du Prince-Edouard. La pêche ne donnant pas, on manquait de poisson.

Le chef Rohiario, le même qui s'était rendu à Montréal, au mois de juin précédent, pour solliciter l'envoi des missionnaires, leur prêta l'aide de son prestige, mais sur l'article du baptême des enfants, il déclara ne pas vouloir se compromettre, vu que les enfants baptisés meurent au berceau, disait-il. On voulut lui prouver qu'il se trompait, mais il se tira d'affaire comme Pilate, en se déchargeant de toute responsabilité.

— Faites comme vous voudrez, je vous laisse maîtres. Si les enfants trépassent, mes gens diront que vous êtes des Andastes qui sont venus pour nous détruire, et vous en subirez les conséquences.

Les cinquante premiers enfants baptisés se réchappèrent tous jusqu'au dernier, ce qui produisit un bon effet sur l'imagination des Sauvages.

Le printemps de 1669 M. Trouvé resta à Kenté ou aux environs et M. de Fénelon descendit à Montréal, d'où il repartit avec M. François-Saturnin Lascaris d'Urfé, prêtre de Saint-Sulpice, qu'il laissa en compagnie de M. Trouvé, ce dernier étant le supérieur de la maison de Kenté.

Le 6 juillet 1669, portaient de Montréal MM. François Dollier de Casson, René de Bréhaud de Galinée, prêtres du Saint-Sulpice, pour se diriger vers les grands lacs. Quelques jours plus tard, Cavalier de la Salle, Charles Thoulonnier, Rouxel de la Roussilière, chieurgien, une vingtaine d'hommes et deux canots de Tsonnontouans



prenaient la même route. Le principal projet de cette expédition paraît avoir été de découvrir la rivière Ohio dont les Sauvages paraissent comme d'un grand et commode chemin vers l'ouest.

Les missionnaires auraient voulu passer par Kenté pour visiter leurs collègues, mais les Tsonnontouans n'entendaient de la même oreille et il fallut entrer dans le lac Ontario, le 2 août, en longeant la rive Est, afin d'arriver au pays des Tsonnontouans. Cette nation était alors la plus nombreuse de tous les Iroquois, au dire de M. de Galinée qui suppose qu'elle pouvait mettre de mille à douze cents hommes sous les armes. Ses quatre villages renfermaient à peu près deux cent cinquante cabanes en tout.

Les Andastes continuaient la guerre. Ils venaient de tuer une dizaine de Tsonnontouans et de commettre des déprédations dans la contrée. C'est alors, je crois, qu'une colonie de Tsonnontouans traversa le lac Ontario et se réfugia vers Port Hope. M. Trouvé parlant du retour de M. de Fénelon en compagnie de M. Urfé, l'été ou l'automne de 1669, dit que M. de Fénelon "s'en alla hiverner dans le village de Gandatsetiagon, peuplée de Tsonnontouans détachés—lesquels étaient venu à la côte du nord dont nous avons le soin."

La misère régnait en maîtresse à Kenté. Une fois M. de Fénelon partit pour hiverner au nouveau village, M. Trouvé s'enfonça dans les bois avec les sauvages, espérant se procurer de quoi manger, mais la disette était partout et l'hiver ne fut qu'un long jeûne au milieu des rigueurs du climat canadien. M. d'Urfé s'égara dans les forêts et faillit y périr. En 1671 ce dernier pensa se noyer dans un rapide où son canot tourna en se rendant à Montréal. Il est fait mention du village de Ganeraské où il demeurait, à sept lieues au-dessus de Kenté et d'un campement de sauvages, qu'il visita à cinq lieues plus loin.

M. de Fénelon était retourné à Montréal, et on lui avait confié l'instruction des enfants sauvages. MM. Trouvé et d'Urfé restaient à Kenté d'où ils desservait trois villages, sans compter les cabanes écartées. En 1671 M. Trouvé fut rappelé à Montréal, pour desservir la mission de la Montagne.

Cette année 1671 M. de Courcelles, avec à peu près cinquante hommes, se rendait à Cataracoui et désignait le site où fut construit un fort en 1673. Kenté cessa dès lors d'être "la capitale" du pays des Iroquois du nord, parce que le fort français avait une bien plus grande importance.

BENJAMIN SULTE.



*Paul de Chomedey.  
De Maisonneuve*

La Société de Numismatique et d'Archéologie n'a pas voulu laisser passer l'anniversaire de la fondation de Ville-Marie sans faire une démonstration, si petite qu'elle fut, pour commémorer cet événement.

#### FAC-SIMILE

De la plaque commémorative placée sous la plinthe (contrefort sud) du monument Maisonneuve sur la Place d'Armes à Montréal.

OBVERS

250<sup>me</sup> ANNIVERSAIRE

DE LA

FONDATION DE VILLE-MARIE

A CHOMEDEY DE MAISONNEUVE  
THE CITIZENS OF MONTREAL

THIS CORNER STONE LAID 18 MAY 1892

## REVERS

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LA SOCIÉTÉ NUMISMATIQUE ET ARCHÉOLOGIQUE  
DE MONTRÉAL.

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S. H. LE JUGE BABY, Président      J. A. U. BEAUDRY, Trésorier  
HON. EDWARD MURPHY, 1<sup>er</sup> V.-Prés.   W. D. LIGHTHALL, Conservateur  
J. B. LEARMONT, 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice-Prés.      F. LANGEJER, Secrétaire.

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## ÉTAIENT PRÉSENTS :

Hy. Lyman	A. C. Lyman
J. S. Shearer	M. de Beaujeu
J. O. Dion	Ls. Beaudry
C. G. Jones	John Horne
Philippe Hébert	W. H. Whyte
G. McAdie	John Morris
D. Derome, "Witness"	H. de la Barthe
Eugène Beaudry	L. W. Sicotte
H. Garneau	A. Geoffrion
C. Branchaud	L. de Martigny
J. Nelson	Ls. Lacoste
Lucien Huot	P. Lafontaine
de Léry McDonald	G. Pinoteau
G. Legrand	J. A. Deschamps
C. Cushing	P. A. Taylor
	Robert Forsyth, Entrepreneur.

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Louis Joseph, Marquis de Montcalm —  
 Commandeur de l'Ordre Royal Militaire  
 de Saint Louis Maréchal des Camps & Armées,  
 Commandant en chef les troupes extérieures dans  
 l'Amérique Septentrionale & l'Amérique du Nord —  
 Au Camp de la Montagne.

Il est ordonné au sieur de Laquerelle Ingénieur  
 Imprimeur des troupes détachées de la Marine  
 d'aller à la guerre avec un party de Canadiens  
 & Sauvages pour nous avoir l'entrée de —  
 Commandement au sieur Marin Lieutenant,  
 lui enjoignant d'empêcher autant qu'il lui  
 sera possible qu'il ne soit donné aucun —  
 Credit envers l'ennemi, voulant qu'il la —  
 guerre se fasse avec humanité & qu'il n'y ait des  
 Vagabonds & des Polices.

Fait au Camp de la Montagne le 21. août 1758.

*M. de Montcalm*

Fac-simile de la lettre appartenant à M. de Beaujeu. (Documents inédits sur le Col. de Longueuil, col. No 1.)

De Lar Le Roy

La Majesté ayant son choix du  
de Hongneil pour servir en qualité d'Enseigne en second dans l'une  
des Compagnies d'Infanterie qui Elle entretient en Canada, Elle  
mande au Gouverneur des Lieutenants généraux de la Nouvelle France  
de le recevoir et de le faire reconnaître en la dite qualité d'Enseigne  
en second de tout ceux et autres qui il accompagnera  
fait à Versailles le premier <sup>...</sup> mai 1753.

*[Signature]*

Le Ramefary chevalier de l'ordre Royal  
de Milice de St. Louis, Mays et Commencement pour  
Le Roy de la ville, Le Gouvernement de Quebec

Gen ordonne au M. De Longueuil fils de l'ancien  
le Colonel de partie au dit de l'ancien ordre au pour continuer  
22 miliciens en l'esp. Craterus jusqu'à mort ou il mourra  
de nouvelles ordres, a Quebec 5. Juin 1758.







JOSEPH DOMINIQUE EMMANUEL LE MOYNE DE LONGUEUIL, plus connu sous le nom de l'hon. colonel de Longueuil, naquit au manoir de Soulanges (Canada) le 2 Avril 1738.

Il était fils de Paul Joseph Le Moyne, chevalier de Longueuil, dernier gouverneur des Trois-Rivières, et de Marie de Joybert de Soulanges. (1)

A l'âge de 12 ans, il entra au service et s'y distingua dans plusieurs circonstances. En 1759, lors de la cession du Canada, il était parvenu au grade de capitaine-aide-major des troupes du détachement de la marine. Il continua sa carrière militaire sous le gouvernement anglais et prit part, en 1775, à l'héroïque défense du Fort St-Jean, où il fut fait prisonnier et emmené aux Etats-Unis.

En 1777, il fut nommé inspecteur général de la milice, et, en janvier 1796, colonel du régiment des Royaux-Canadiens. Appelé par le roi au conseil législatif et exécutif de la province du Canada, sous l'administration de lord Dorchester, il dû naturellement y représenter les intérêts du vaste district de Montréal, et en particulier ceux du district de la partie ouest qu'il connaissait mieux. On le sait, il était seigneur de Soulanges, de la Nouvelle-Longueuil et de la Pointe-à-l'Original. Le troisième baron de Longueuil ayant été tué en 1755 et n'ayant laissé de son mariage avec Melle d'Eschambault qu'une fille qui épousa plus tard le capitaine Grant, le colonel de Longueuil prit le titre de baron et le porta jusqu'au moment des délibérations de Paris le 24 janvier 1774. Il basait ses prétentions sur le fait qu'il était le seul descendant mâle du deuxième baron, Charles Le Moyne

(1) Voir "Documents Inédits sur le Colonel de Longueuil," page 5. note 1.



de Longueuil, son grand-père; mais les jurisconsultes décidèrent que le titre devait descendre à la fille du troisième baron, Mme Grant. (1)

En 1770, M. de Longueuil épousa à Montréal Mme de Bonne, dont le premier mari, M. le chevalier de Bonne de Lesdiguères, officier distingué, avait été tué en 1759 au siège de Québec. (2)

Il n'y eut aucun enfant de ce mariage. M. de Longueuil mourut à Montréal, le 19 janvier 1807. Avec lui s'éteignit en Canada la dernière branche mâle des de Longueuil. (3)

M. DE BEAUJEU.

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### MONTREAL GERMAN SOCIETY.

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Mr. David Denne has in his possession a copy of the Constitution and by-laws of the Montreal German Society, established in Montreal 31st March 1835.

This copy was printed in German and English, at Berlin, Upper Canada, by H. W. Peterson in 1837.

The following extracts from the articles of the Constitution and list of original members will no doubt interest some of our readers.

"None but Germans, the descendants from Germans, or such as are connected by marriage to a family of pure German extraction, shall be eligible to become members of this Society, or be considered as entitled to any charitable assistance from its funds."

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(1) Voir "Documents inédits sur le colonel de Longueuil," page 6, note 1.

(2) Voir "Documents Inédits sur le Colonel de Longueuil," page 6, note 2.

(3) Voir "Documents inédits sur le Colonel de Longueuil," page 6, note 3.

## CERTIFICATE

"We the undersigned attest that the applicant is eligible to become a member of the Montreal German Society, by birth or connection, and is moreover a person of good moral character."

"The Society shall celebrate the 1st August, being the anniversary of the day on which the first Hanoverian Prince ascended the British Throne, as its festival."

Through the kindness of this Society's present Secretary the list of original members contained in this early publication, has been compared with, corrected by and made to read as written in the first (1835) register.

The forming of this Society was first considered at a meeting held at Mr. G. Schmidt's on the 20th of February 1835.

The first general meeting was held at the Nelson Hotel on Tuesday the 21st of April 1835.

At the Anniversary festival, August 1st., 1836, the Society assembled at Rasco's Hotel to a dinner at which all the delicacies of the season were in ample store and served up with more than usual excellence. The rooms were decorated with the banners of the society. The white swan of Germany with its motto "EINIGKEIT" was placed to the left of the acting president Mr. Daniel Arnoldi, and to his right was the star of Brunswick bearing the motto of "In Gott vertranen." The Standards of Hanover and of the German Empire were stretched across the room on each side of the table. Transparencies of George I and of William IV, Wellington, &c., filled up the windows. The Kings were placed above the chair.

To the right of the president the Honorable George Moffat, Pres. of the St. George's Society and the Revd. John Bethune. To his left B. Holmes, Esq., Pres. and Sydney Bellingham, Esq., Vice Pres. of St. Patrick's Society. In front of the chair sat Adam Ferrier and John Boston Esqs., Vice Pres. of St. Andrews Society; T. A. Begly, Esq., of St. Patricks and John Molson, jr., and Henry Griffin, Esqs., of the St. Georges.

On this day the band of the 32nd regiment headed the procession.

## Copy from the Register of the German Society, established at Montreal, 1835.

No.	NAMES.	When joined.	By what right.	Place of birth.	Profession.	Religion.	REMARKS.
1.	Honorable Louis Gagy.	April 21st 1835	Descent	Canada	Sheriff	Protestant	President
2.	Daniel Arnoldi.....	do	do	do	M. D.	do	1st Vice-President
3.	Henry Meyer.....	do	Birth	Hanover	Furrier	Died 19 July 1849	do
4.	Jonn C. Gundlack.....	do	Descent	Canada	Gentleman	do	Minute Secretary
5.	Ernest Idler.....	do	Birth	Wurtemberg	Butcher	do	Treasurer
6.	John Phillip Seybold..	do	do	do	do	do	Steward
7.	John Bower.....	do	do	do	do	do	Committee of Manag.
8.	Christopher Williams.	do	do	do	Innkeeper	Died 1849	Ordinary member
9.	J. George Schmidt.....	do	do	do	do	Died 28 Dec. 1844	do
10.	J. George Albeck. ....	do	do	do	do	do	do
11.	Frederick Neutz.....	do	do	do	Pawnbroker	Died 20 March 1841	Steward
12.	T. C. D. Arnoldi.....	do	Descent	Canada	M. D.	do	German Secretary
13.	J. Frederick Hetz.....	do	Birth	Wurtemberg	Butcher	Died 20 Jany. 1840	Physician & Cor. Sec.
14.	John Thal.....	do	do	France	Servant	Died 28 Jany. 1844	Steward
15.	Isaac Valentine.....	do	Descent	Canada	Gentleman	do	Ordinary member
16.	N. P. Kurezyn.....	do	Birth	Hamburg	Grocer	Hebrew	Steward
						Protestant	Com. of Manag't

17.	Charles Mittleberger...	April 21st 1835	Descent	Canada	Merchant Advocate	Protestant Hebrew	Com. of Manag't Ordinary member
18.	A. Phillip Hart.....	do	do	do			do do
19.	Isaac Aaron.....	do	do	England	Balliff	do	do do
20.	George Koester.....	do	Birth	Marhtz	Innkeeper	Protestant Died Nov. 1843 Rom. Cath.	do do
21.	J. C. Brauneis.....	do	Descent	Canada	Musician		Com. of Manag't
22.	Louis Haldimand.....	do	do	do	Merchant	do	Ordinary member
23.	Christopher E. Wurtele	do	do	do	do	Died 1848 Protestant	Com. of Manag't
24.	R. J. Schiller.....	do	do	do	Clerk	Rom. Cath.	Ordinary member
25.	J. Frederick Gabler...	do	Birth	Wurtemberg	Butcher	Protestant	do do
26.	William Mittleberger..	do	Descent	Canada	Merchant	do	do do
27.	George Stanley.....	do	Marriage	do	Cryer	do	do do
28.	Joseph Nickless.....	do	do	England	Bookbinder	do	do do
29.	N. Gottlob Idler.....	do	Birth	Wurtemberg	Butcher	do	do do
30.	Frederick Metzler....	do	Descent	Canada	Tailor	Rom. Cath.	do do
31.	William Griffs.....	do	do	United States	Innkeeper	Protestant	do do
32.	Christian Beck.....	do	Birth	Wurtemberg	Butcher	do	do do
33.	David Mysenhoelder..	do	Descent	Canada	Jeweller	do	do do
34.	Gottlieb Reinhart.....	do	Birth	Wurtemberg	Butcher	do	do do
35.	Christian Fischer.....	do	do	do	do	do	do do

Copy from the Register of the German Society, established at Montreal, 1835.—*Continued.*

No.	NAMES.	When joined.	By what right.	Place of birth.	Profession.	Religion.	REMARKS.
36.	Peter Bohle.....	April 21st 1835	Descent	Canada	Jeweller	Rom. Cath.	Ordinary member
37.	G. David Reiniger.....	do	Birth	Wurtemberg	Butcher	Protestant	do do
38.	Jacob Steller .....	do	do	do	Hotelkeeper	do	do do
39.	Charles Perry.....	do	Marriage	United States	Tobacconist.	do	do do
40.	Henry Richner .....	do	Birth	Switzerland	Confectioner	Rom. Cath.	do do
41.	Abner Bagg.....	do	Marriage	Canada	Gentleman	Protestant	do do
42.	Joseph T. Gaudette.....	do	do	do	Clerk	Rom. Cath.	do do
43.	Joseph S. Kollmyer.....	do	Descent	do	Tailor	Protestant	do do
44.	J. S. White .....	do	Marriage	do	Grocer	do	do do
45.	Leon Theodore .....	do	Descent	France	do	Hebrew	do do
46.	G. D. Arnoldi.....	do	do	Canada	N. P.	Protestant	do do
47.	Benjamin Delisle.....	do	Marriage	do	High Const.	Rom. Cath.	do do
48.	Louis Privat.....	do	Birth	Alsace	Hotelkeeper	Protestant	do do
49.	N. C. Radiger.....	do	Descent	Canada	Advocate	do	Steward
50.	S. Bleistein .....	do	Birth	Hessen	Butcher	Rom. Cath.	Ordinary member
51.	Henry Dyer.....	do	Marriage	England	Gentleman	Protestant	do do

	Christian Wurtele.....	April 21st 1835	Descent	Canada	Merchant	Protestant	Ordinary member
52.	Paul Kauntz.....	do	Birth	Switzerland	Hotelkeeper	do	Com. of Manag't
53.	John Kauntz.....	do	do	do	do	do	Ordinary member
54.	Peter Depenster.....	do	Descent	Canada	Painter	Rom. Cath.	do
55.	C. E. Schiller.....	do	do	do	Clerk	do	do
56.	Rev. John Bethune..	do	do	do	Minister	Protestant	Chaplain
57.	E. David.....	July 25th 1835	do	do	Advocate	Hebrew	Ordinary member
58.	A. Furniss.....	do	do	do	Gentleman	Protestant	do
59.	J. R. Bronsdon .....	do	do	United States	Joiner	do	do
60.	C. O. Ermatinger.....	do	do	Canada	Gentleman	do	do
61.	William Bingham.....	do	do	England	do	Rom. Cath.	do
62.	John Radiger.....	do	do	Canada	Clerk	Protestant	do
63.	George Rhynas.....	do	do	Scotland	Merchant	do	do
64.	George Platt.....	do	do	Canada	Advocate	do	do
65.	P. J. Beaudry..	do	Marriage	do	Clerk	Rom. Cath.	do
66.	John P. Ashton.....	do	do	England	Hatter	Protestant	do
67.	Thomas Day.....	do	do	do	Butcher	do	do
68.	Louis Mignault.....	do	do	Canada	Merchant	Rom. Cath.	do
69.	George Beyer.....	do	Birth	Alsace	Confectioner	do	do

Copy from the Register of the German Society, established at Montreal, 1835.—*Continued.*

No.	NAMES.	When joined.	By what right.	Place of birth.	Profession.	Religion.	REMARKS.
71.	Jacob Wurtele.....	July 25th 1835	Descent	Canada	Merchant	Protestant	Ordinary member
72.	Moses Hays.....	do	do	do	Gentleman	Hebrew	do do
73.	W. Lest Fensterwald.	do	do	do	Merchant	Rom. Cath.	do do
74.	Joseph Bourdon.....	do	Marriage	do	Clerk	do	do do
75.	Captain Demay.....	Aug. 10th 1835	Birth	Switzerland	Gentleman	do	do do
76.	J. J. Vanbenthusem....	Oct. 6th 1835	Descent	United States	Tobacconist	Protestant	do do
77.	William Wurtele.....	Feb'y 2nd 1836	do	Canada	Merchant	do	do do
78.	Ernest Cohnle.....	March 1st 1836	Birth	Wurtemberg	Innkeeper	do	do do
79.	Moss Moses.....	do	Descent	England	Merchant	Hebrew	do do
80.	Robert Gillespie.....	do	Marriage	do	do	Protestant	do do
81.	Doctor Johnston.....	do	do	do	M. D.	do	do do

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC AND  
ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.



THE weekly meetings have been held regularly, the attendance of members has been good, and the interest in the work of the Society well sustained.

At the meeting held April 19th :—

Mr. R. W. McLachlan was appointed as delegate to represent the Society at the meeting of the Royal Society of Canada to be held at Ottawa on May 31st.

Mr. McLachlan presented a pamphlet entitled "*Coins struck in Canada previous 1840*," which he wrote for the Congrès International de Numismatique, at which meeting it was read, and published at Brussels.

Mr. Lighthall presented a copy of the Proceedings of the Nova Scotian Institute of Sciences, Halifax, Session 1890-91.

The President, Hon. Judge Baby, exhibited some interesting objects, the property of Mr. Hatcher of Lafayette, Indiana, they were "MONTREAL, C. P.," and the inscriptions were very plain and well preserved. The following is a list of the articles shown :—

One pair of wrist bracelets, an arm bracelet, an amulet, a Greek cross and concave disc, with an English crown engraved.

Mr. J. A. U. Beaudry exhibited an old copper thumb-latch found in a house on Berri street. The inscriptions on it are in French.

The Secretary, Mr. F. Langelier, exhibited sketches of objects found by Private J. J. Tanner of St. Johns. They were mostly found on the shore, in front of the barracks, and consist for the most important part, of about 100 military buttons, and articles in use by soldiers, such as jack-knives, &c.

Mr. J. Prume reported that two or three years ago an old cannon was found in the river between St. Rose and St. Eustache, and undertook further enquiry about it.

The following gentlemen were elected as ordinary members of the Society :—



A. C. Decary, Messrs. G. Cyrus Adams, L. A. Dumouchel, C. Branchaud, A. Geoffrion and L. J. Forget.

M. Rameau de St-Père was elected an honorary member, and le baron René de Dumats as corresponding member.

It was proposed by Mr. W. D. Lighthall, seconded by Mr. J. S. Shearer, and carried :—

That with a view of commemorating the 250th anniversary of Montreal on May 18th, the City Council be respectfully requested to sanction the altering of the name of the present Custom House Square to "*La Place Royale*," which name was given to that locality by Champlain in 1611.

Messrs. Lighthall, Shearer and Sicotte were appointed as a committee to attend to it.

Mr. McLachlan read an interesting review of Mr. Zay's book "*Histoire monétaire des Colonies Françaises d'après les documents officiels, Paris 1892*," and also a paper on "*Canadian Coins and Medals bearing the names of Numismatists*, with a list of the names, and dates of issue of the several medals, &c.

The thanks of the members were tendered to Mr. McLachlan for the two papers.

The monthly meeting May 17th was held at the rooms of the Natural History Society.

After routine business, Mr. J. H. Mathews exhibited a Chateaugay Medal in its original box, belonging to, and bearing the inscription "*J. B. Laviolette*."

Mr. A. C. Decary exhibited several interesting documents, viz :—

An old French passport, a marriage contract dated September 23rd 1654, Certificate of baptism August 7th 1655 :— "*Extrait de baptême de Paul Decary fils de Jean Decary et Michelle Arthur. Baptisé le 7 août 1655. Parrain, Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Mai-sonneuve, Marianne Jeanne Mance.*"

Messrs. J. H. Matthews and M. de Beaujeu were named as a Committee to arrange with the City Engineer as to the inscription to be attached to the cannon from St. Johns. (see *ante* pp. 72-73.)

An invitation from the Natural History Society to the members of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society to attend their excursion to the "Rouge" on June 4th, was read and accepted with thanks.

It was agreed that the field day of the Society should be held at St. Johns, P. Q., on Saturday, June 18th.

A special meeting was held on June 14th.

After routine, Mr. de Beaujeu exhibited several interesting letters from members of the de Beaujeu family, bearing date from 1765 to 1817.

A letter from Mr. S. C. Stevenson was read, inviting the Society to take charge of the Historical Exhibition, at the forthcoming Provincial Exhibition, and after discussion it was resolved to accept the offer, provided the Exhibition Company place the sum of \$500 to the credit of the Society.

It was resolved that a cordial invitation be extended to the members of the Natural History Society to take part in the field day of this Society.

A conversation took place as to the spelling of the name "Chomedy" ("*Chomedey*") and Mr. Roy was asked to make some search into the question and report at a future meeting.

Messrs. Chas. Morris of Chicago, Hector Garneau and Patrick Buchanan, were elected ordinary members of the Society.

The Treasurer reported that Mr. W. L. Bastian had placed in his hands \$20 to qualify himself as a life member of the Society.

Mr. McLachlan made a verbal report of his delegation to Ottawa to represent the Society at the meeting of the Royal Society.

Mr. McLachlan made a verbal review of the last supplement to "Canadian Coins" by Le Breton, pointing out that several of the pieces represented were not *coins* but *jetons* struck for the purposes of advertisement.

The following letter was read from Mr. Lyman H. Low of New York :—

"My attention has recently been called to the April number of "the CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN, containing a paper read before your Society, (April 21st 1891) by Mr. R. W. McLachlan on some "*Frauds in Canadian Coins*, in which, among other things, he alludes to the pattern Bout de l'Isle Tokens, offered by a coin dealer in "New-York.

"From the familiarity of M. McLachlan with the subject, his "opinion is entitled of some weight, and the publication of his "paper without comment, might imply endorsement of all the statements contained in it.

" Being the ' coin-dealer ' referred to, I have the liberty of challenging Mr. McLachlan's theory, regarding these particular tokens.

" I assert that they are really what they are represented to be, rejected patterns, similar to those found in all countries at various periods, and even many prior to this century.

" As I have had some experience in these matters, and have had the great advantage over Mr. McLennan of a personal inspection of these coins, I suggest that my assurance is entitled to some weight.

" But if desired I am prepared to submit them to your Society for examination.—Yours truly, LYMAN H. LOW."

It was resolved to accept Mr. Low's offer to send the coins here with proofs of their genuineness, for the next meeting of the Society.

The meetings of the Society were adjourned until September.

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### FIELD DAY.

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ON Saturday June 18th the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society held its first field day choosing for the scene of its investigations St. Johns and Isle-aux-Noix, places memorable in the history of our province. At St. Johns the party was received by Count d'Orsonnens, the Commandant who showed his fine numismatic collection and some rare old armorial painted glass of the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries. Also a few historic swords and armour. The ruins of the old fort were then visited. It is memorable in that garrisoned by a hasty muster of old French noblesse, it held out for forty-five days against Montgomery's advance against Quebec, which delay of the invaders undoubtedly saved that city. The old French fort was burnt down in 1760, but this one was erected from the same materials on the same foundation. The vaulted basement and the northern wall are still in a fair state of preservation but our rigorous winters are making such quick work that in a few years it will be nothing more than a heap of stones. It is surrounded by a moat, earthworks and the remains of a double row of palisades. The vaults were used as a powder magazine during the war of 1812.

An old French cannon recently found in the bed of the river where it had lain for over a hundred years was next-examined. It had evidently been thrown overboard from some war vessel, to prevent its capture by the enemy, as one trunnion had been broken off and hammered into its mouth. They evidently did not understand spiking their guns in these days. In the river were seen the timbers of the sloop *Royal George* sunk by the Americans in 1775.

The party then proceeded up the river in the steam yacht *Adonis*. On the way up the conversation turned on the stirring scenes enacted on the verdure clad banks of the Richelieu, every point and turn in which is historic ground and bands of dusky warriors or battalions of soldiers continued to traverse to and fro in revengeful raids or designs of continental conquest. It was the main high way of pursued by invading Algonkin and French, Iroquois and English in that hundred years of struggle.

On the arrival of the party at Ile-aux-Noix the French and English cemeteries were visited, but few if any of the early head stones are visible. Outside the four walls of a stone building and a few mounds represent all that remains the marine quarters and the chapel. Through the lone grass are still visible traces of the commandant's garden while the main road, up and down the island is marked out by old nuts. There on market days during war times the farmers from the country thronged to sell their produce to the ready purchasers at enhanced prices in the crowded garrison.

The entrance to Fort Lenox is over a bridge, originally a draw, and through an archway under the earthworks. This archway was barred by three gates six inch thick. Inside the earthworks are six massive cut stone buildings. The main one with quarters for two hundred men has the first floor vaulted. And the walls facing the outside over seven feet thick. Under the embankment are vaults which were used for cooking, washing and other purposes. Although these buildings seem to have been built for all time, they are falling into decay. And if the wood work is not soon renewed they will let no distant date become ruins. The earth works about twenty feet high are still in good repair around which extends the broad deep moat filled with slimy water which barred all egress to deserters or ingress to besiegers. Separated by the moat is a battery above to which entrance was effected by a draw bridge which has long hence disap-

peared. These now silent and tenantless remains testify of the terrible earnestness of that early struggle of races on this continent now for ever let us hope passed away.

On the return voyage a vote proposed by Mr. Beaudry, seconded by Mr. DeBeaujeu, thanked Messrs, J. B. Tressider, George Farrer, W. White and F. Bonacina for so kindly placing their yacht at the disposal of the society and for their entertainment during the voyage.

## REVIEW.

*Histoire monétaire des Colonies Françaises d'après les documents officiels*, by E. ZAY, Paris 1892.



OF late a great revival of colonial enterprise has been inaugurated among European nations; for some of these which had never heretofore undertaken such projects, seeing this overflow population going to build up the colonies of rival nations, are now attempting to control this flow towards projects and possessions of their own. Colonial affairs are therefore at the present time commanding greater attention than at any former period. People are beginning to enquire about the history, climate and productions of the colonies with an earnestness that brings into clearer light the indifference and neglect with which such affairs had hitherto been treated. And in this revival the question of the coins used in the colonies has if anything taken the lead, stimulated, no doubt, by the rise of numismatic study in the colonies themselves. There are now in Europe, many collectors of Colonial coins—so many that a literature bearing on the subject has been called forth. Of this literature two leading works by well known numismatists have appeared describing the coins of the two nations which have continued to lead in colonizing enterprises from the beginning. One, *Atkin's Coins of the British Possessions and Colonies*, has already been reviewed at page 30 of this volume.

The other, the title of whose book heads this article, has made the coins of the French colonies his theme and has done this in a more elaborate and much more satisfactory manner. Mr. Zay has so thoroughly handled his subject that little is left to be said, by any that may come after him, either in regard to the history or description of the coins.

He opens his work with "Précis historique" giving a rapid sketch of the different colonies with their history, and then in the first of the two parts into which his book is divided, describes the colonial coins struck in France. These coinages struck for each of the different colonies are taken up separately with, whenever possible, copies of all letters and documents bearing on the subject. The amount of research necessary in hunting through the archives of the Department of Marine for the different edicts and correspondence shows how well fitted Mr. Zay was for the task he has undertaken. The second part takes up the coins and other forms of money struck or made in the colonies themselves. Many of the documents he quotes are unpublished and throw a flood of light on dark points of colonial history. Each coin described is accompanied by an accurately drawn cut as well as by a full explanation of its design and the story of its issue.

The coins relating to Canada are first the *Gloriam regni* series consisting of the fifteen and five *sol* pieces in silver with the "double de l'Amérique" in copper. The latter, he shows, was never issued for circulation only two specimens are known belonging to well known collectors of colonial coins. The different edicts under which these coins were authorized are quoted. Another edict is cited dated at Paris December 1716, which ordered copper pieces of XII and VI *deniers* to be struck at the mint at Perpignan for the American Colonies. He gives cuts of the two coins of this description with the letter "Q" the mark of the Perpignan mint but nothing was known of such edict or of the coins until thus published by Mr. Zay. It appears from a later edict that the coinage was stopped on account of the supply of bad or unworkable copper at the mint in question. The only specimens known of these two rare coins are in the collection of a wealthy Parisian collector. The coinage of 1721-22 is also described and from the edicts quoted the bulk of it seems to have been sent to Canada. The edict according to letters quoted had to

be authorized by *le Conseil Supérieur* at Quebec. In this coinage four mints were to have taken part Rouen, La Rochelle, Bordeaux and Nantes. But we have only coins from La Rochelle and Rouen the other two not having participated in the work. In the edict four denominations are given  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , 9, 18 and 24 deniers but only one, the 9 deniers, appears to have been issued. A later documents mentions these four coins reducing them for circulation for Louisiana, by one third of their value. He also, from another edict quoted, shows that coinage of the *double* or 24 *deniers* of billon with the double "Ls" in scrip crossed ordinary French coins, of 1838 circulated freely Canada.

The jetons issued during the years 1751 to 1758 are also illustrated and described but he does not go into an elaborate account of the different obverses to be found on them.

He begins the second part with a long description of the card money giving illustrations of such specimens as are to be found in the archives of the Department of Marine and other collections. Over fifty pages are devoted to this subject in which many documents, relating to this money, are given in full; much of which helps to elucidate this early paper's circulation of Canada. In this an account is given of the unsatisfactory condition of the trade and commerce of the colony on account of the want of change. From this work are found that the issue of card money was extended to Louisiana showing that notwithstanding the great distance between the two, these Colonies were intimately connected. On page 134 in a foot note he gives 1749 as the date of the first introduction of printing into Canada notwithstanding that many historians give the advent of Franklin in 1777 with the revolutionary army as the earliest date. Others hold that printed programmes of entertainments given at the Jesuits schools in Montreal and Quebec some years before 1749 are in existence showing still earlier Canadian printing; for it could not have been possible to have had these printed in France on account of slowness and rarity of mail facilities.

The whole of these pages are of great interest not only to Canadian and Colonial Numismatists but to the careful student of our history seeing it is something more than a mere book on coins.

R. W. McLACHLAN.

## D'AMOURS.

### I

La famille d'Amours, dont une fille avait épousé Louis Théandre Chartier de Lotbinière en 1641, s'établit en Canada peu d'années après cette date et depuis s'y est toujours maintenue.

Ses titres de noblesse, enregistrés au Conseil Supérieur de Québec, au mois d'octobre 1725, la font remonter à plusieurs siècles d'une manière certaine. On ne lira pas ce document sans y prendre intérêt.

### II

Vu au conseil du roi les arrêts en icelui les 22 mars et 14 octobre 1666, lettres patentes expédiées aux sieurs conseillers généraux du conseil députés pour la recherche des usurpateurs des titres de noblesse et de la qualité d'écuyer et au sieur Foucault, procureur-général en la Commission, les 14 mars et 22 sept., et 14 oct. au dit an ; autres lettres patentes et arrêts donnés pour l'exécution des déclarations des 8 février 1661, 22 juin et autres précédentes, les exploits de commandement faits les 6 avril et 17 juillet, à la requête du dit procureur-général, poursuite et diligence, Maître Jean Jean proc. fondé de procuration des commis préposés pour Sa Majesté pour l'exécution des arrêts, demandeur, d'une part ;—

Et Gabriel d'Amours, conseiller et aumônier de Sa Majesté, demeurant rue des Carrés ; Pierre d'Amours, capitaine d'une compagnie dans le régiment de Poitou, demeurant susdite rue ; autre Gabriel d'Amours, capitaine de cavalerie, demeurant aussi même rue des Carrés ; et Augustin d'Amours, capitaine d'infanterie demeurant pareillement en la dite rue des Carrés, d'apporter ou envoyer dans huitaine au greffe de la commission les titres ou pièces en vertu desquels ils prennent la qualité d'Escuyer, avec leurs faits de généalogie, noms, surnoms, qualités, demeures et le blason de leurs armes, pour être employés dans le catalogue des nobles de cette ville de Paris, et à faute de satisfaire au dit commandement, ou quelques titres ne se



trouvant pas suffisants, eux voir condamnés comme usurpateurs des dites qualités, en l'amende et autres peines portées par les déclarations et arrêts rendus pour raison donnée (?). Les inventaires de production des dits défendeurs, par lesquels ils auraient soutenu être d'extraction noble et comme tels devoir être inscrits dans le catalogue des nobles de cette ville de Paris pour être descendus de François D'Amours, escuyer, seigneur de Sérin, qui eût pour femme Gillette Hennequin, desquels seraient issus : Gabriel D'Amours premier du nom, escuyer, lequel épousa Delle Marguerite de Bideau, qui eurent pour fils. Pierre D'Amours, escuyer, duquel et de Jeanne Le Prevost seraient descendus Gabriel et Louis D'Amours, escuyers, lequel Gabriel 2<sup>e</sup> épousa Marguerite Hodie, desquels sont issus autre Gabriel 3<sup>e</sup> du nom, qui épousa Delle Anne Daniau de St. Gilles, lesquels auraient eu pour fils, encore autre Gabriel 4<sup>e</sup> et Augustin d'Amours, escuyer, défendeur ; et du dit Louis d'Amours et de la Delle Marie Regnault, sa femme, seraient issus Gabriel 5<sup>e</sup> du nom, et Pierre d'Amours, frères et aussi défendeurs ; et pour le justifier, ils auraient rapporté sur le degré de François d'Amours, bis-aïeul, trois pièces :

La première — sont des lettres de provisions de Sa Majesté, en parchemin, expédiées en faveur du dit François d'Amours, Escuyer, de la charge de conseiller et maître d'hôtel de sa dite Majesté du 5 juillet 1489, au replis desquelles est l'acte de prestation de serment en latin, du 9 du dit mois de juillet ensuivant.

La deuxième est un contrat d'acquisition en parchemin, passé devant Demont et son compagnon, notaires au Chatelet de Paris, du 24 août 1493, fait au profit de noble homme François d'Amours, Escuyer, maître d'hôtel de Sa Majesté, des terres et héritages y contenus.

Et la troisième est une copie collationnée, en papier, du contrat de mariage passé devant Perault et son compagnon, aussi notaires au dit Chatelet, entre icelui François d'Amours, Escuyer, Conseiller et maître d'hôtel de la dite Majesté, d'une part, et Delle Gillette Hennequin, d'autre, du 10 août 1496.

Sur le degré de Gabriel d'Amours, bisaïeul, rapporte quatre pièces :—

La première est un contrat de partage, en parchemin, passé

devant Louvencours et Sarragui, notaires au Chatelet, le 13 mai 1553, entre Gabriel D'Amours, Escuyer, d'une part, et Jean du Biron, chevalier, seigneur de la Gastellinière, fondé de procuration de Melle Anne D'Amours, sa femme, enfant du dit défunt François D'Amours, vivant, escuyer, seigneur de Sérin et de défunte Gilette Hennequin, sa femme, leur père et mère, des biens et effets de la succession du dit défunt D'Amours.

La seconde est un acte, en parchemin, passé devant les mêmes notaires le dit jour et an de la déclaration faite par Arthur de Gidaine, Escuyer, sieur Duportavice, se faisant et partout fort de la dite Gilette Hennequin sa femme, auparavant veuve du dit François D'Amours, vivant, Escuyer, au profit de Gabriel et Anne D'Amours.

La troisième est un autre contrat de mariage, en parchemin, passé devant Montigné & Maheu, notaires, le 14 juin 1531, entre le dit Gabriel D'Amours, seigneur de Servines en Anjou, d'une part, et Delle Marguerite de Bidau, fille de et héritière de maître Claude Bidau, vivant, secrétaire de Sa Majesté, et Melle Catherine sa femme, d'autre part.

La quatrième sont d'autres lettres de provisions de Sa dite Majesté, en parchemin, du 25 août 1703 expédiées en faveur d'icelui Gabriel D'Amours de conseil honoraire au Grand Conseil.

La cinquième est une requête présentée par le dit Gabriel d'Amours au dit Grand Conseil aux fins qu'il lui fût permis de résigner son office en faveur de Pierre d'Amours son fils, au bas de laquelle sont les conclusions du procureur-général en icelui grand conseil.

Sur le degré de Pierre d'Amours, aïeul, rapporté sept pièces attachées ensembles :

La première est un contrat de mariage, en parchemin, passé devant Brigeron et le dit Maheu, notaires, le 13 juin 1561, entre maître Pierre d'Amours, lors, avocat en la cour du Parlement, fils aîné de messire Gabriel d'Amours et de la dite Delle Marguerite de Bidau, sa femme, ses père et mère, d'une part, et Delle Jeanne Le Prevost fille de maître Jean Le Prevost conseiller au dit parlement et de Delle Anne Le Clerc, aussi ses père et mère d'autre part.

La deuxième est une procuration en parchemin passée devant Tures (?) notaire le 24 juillet 1563, par le dit Gabriel D'Amours,

sieur de Sérin, aux fins de résignation de son dit office de conseiller au Grand Conseil, en faveur du dit Pierre d'Amours, son fils.

La troisième sont des lettres de provisions obtenues de Sa dite Majesté expédiées le 26 août au dit an 1563, au profit d'icelui Pierre d'Amours, d'icelle charge de conseiller au Grand Conseil, au replis desquelles est l'acte de prestation de serment et réception en icelui, du 7 mai 1564.

La quatrième sont d'autres lettres de provisions pareillement expédiées en faveur du dit Pierre d'Amours de l'office de conseiller en icelui parlement que naguère et alors exerçait le dit maître Jean Prevost de Malassire, de l'année 1568, au replis desquelles est aussi la prestation de serment par lui faite, et réception en icelui du 7 septembre au dit an 1568.

La cinquième est un brevet en parchemin, signé " Henri " du 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1594, expédié aussi en faveur du dit Pierre d'Amours, conseiller au parlement, de la charge de conseiller d'Etat, au bas duquel est l'acte de réception en icelui, du 2 des dits mois et an.

La sixième sont deux patentes de Sa dite Majesté portant commission du 24 avril 1594 expédiées en faveur d'icelui maître Pierre d'Amours, pour exercer la surintendance de la justice et police en la ville de Troyes, signées " Henri," et plus bas " Potvie " (?).

La septième et dernière est un acte, en papier, du partage fait entre Pierre d'Amours, chevalier, seigneur du dit lieu de Sérin, conseiller de Sa dite Majesté en ses conseils d'Etat et Privé, d'une part ; François d'Amours, escuyer, sieur de la Galaizière et consort des biens et effets demeurés après le décès de défunt Gabriel d'Amours, vivant escuyer, seigneur de Sérin et de Delle Marguerite de Bideau, leur père et mère, du 7 septembre 1600.

Sur le degré du dit Louis, père des dits Gabriel 5e et Pierre 2e du nom, rapportent deux pièces :—

La première est un contrat de mariage en parchemin, passé par devant Gerault et Lenoir, notaires, le 18 avril 1602, entre noble homme messire Louis d'Amours, avocat en parlement, fils de défunt Pierre d'Amours, vivant chevalier sieur de Sérin, conseiller de Sa Majesté en tous ses Conseils d'Etat et Privés, et de Jeanne Le Prevost sa femme, ses père et mère, d'une part ; et Delle Marie Regnaut, fille de maître (?) messire Robert Regnaut, conseiller en la cour des

aides de Paris et de Delle Marguerite Bouchau, sa femme, aussi ses père et mère, d'autre part.

La deuxième est encore un contrat de partage, en parchemin, passé devant Herbin & Goullet, notaires, le 28 septembre 1617, entre messire Gabriel d'Amours, conseiller au dit parlement, d'une part ; et messire Louis d'Amours, aussi conseiller au Chatelet, frères, enfants et héritiers de défunt messire Pierre d'Amours, vivant chevalier, seigneur du dit Sérin, conseiller d'Etat et Privé en tous ses conseils, et de dame Jeanne Le Prevost, sa femme, leur père et mère, des biens demeurés après leur décès.

Sur les degrés du dit Gabriel 5e et Pierre 2e, défenseurs, rapportent deux pièces :—

La première est un contrat de partage passé devant Monthe-raut et Guyon, notaires au dit Chatelet, le 19 décembre 1631, entre messire Gabriel d'Amours, conseiller au parlement, d'une part ; et messire Louis d'Amours, conseiller au Chatelet à noms et concorde, d'autre part — légataires d'Elizabeth d'Amours, veuve de messire Michel de Lauzon.

La deuxième est une expédition, en papier, d'un contrat de partage passé devant Gaudion et de Monthenaut, notaires au dit Chatelet, du 9 janvier 1664, entre le dit Gabriel d'Amours, aumônier de Sa Majesté, tant pour lui que se faisant fort de Pierre d'Amours, chevalier, maréchal des camps et armées de Sa dite Majesté, de lui fondé de procuration, d'une part ; et maître Charles Dusour, conseiller au dit Chatelet, tant en son nom que comme tuteur de Delle Anne Gabriel Dufour, fille de lui et de défunte Delle Renée d'Amours, sa femme et consort de tout ce qui leur était échu de la succession de feu dame Marie Regnaut, leur mère, au jour de son décès, veuve du dit maître Louis d'Amours, vivant escuyer conseiller en icelui Chatelet.

Productions des dits Gabriel et Augustin d'Amours, écuyers, aussi défenseurs, contenant deux pièces :

La première est le contrat de mariage en parchemin passé devant Le Normand et Despriés, notaires au dit Chatelet, le 4 novembre 1575, entre maître Gabriel d'Amours 2e du nom, conseiller en la dite cour de Parlement, fils de défunt messire Pierre d'Amours, seigneur de Sérin, conseiller de Sa Majesté en ses conseils d'Etat et

Privés et de Delle Jeanne Le Prevost, ses père et mère, d'une part et Delle Marguerite Hodie, fille de maître François Hodie, correcteur en la chambre des comptes, et de Delle Marguerite Jouselin, aussi ses père et mère, d'autre part.

La deuxième est une expédition en papier d'un contrat passé devant Monthemont et Guyon, aussi notaires au dit Chatelet, le 10 mars 1631, fait entre messire Gabriel d'Amours, conseiller au parlement et grand-chambre d'icelui, et de dame Marguerite de Hodie que, d'une part, et demoiselle Anne Daniau, fille de défunt messire Josiah Daniau, conseiller de Sa Majesté en ses Conseils d'Etat et Privé et de Delle Anne de Maupeou, lors sa veuve, ses père et mère, d'autre part.

Le troisième est un extrait tiré sur la grosse de l'inventaire fait après le décès du dit défunt messire Gabriel d'Amours, leur père, à la requête de la dite dame Anne d'Amours, lors sa venue, passé devant Lebert et Guyon, notaires, le 3 mars 1611, tant pour la conservation de ses droits que pour ceux de Gabriel et Augustin d'Amours, écuyers, enfants du dit défunt Gabriel d'Amours, vivant conseiller au parlement, et d'elle.

Addition de production des dits Gabriel et Augustin d'Amours, défendeurs, contenant une seule pièce, qui sont des lettres de provisions expédiées en faveur de Gabriel d'Amours, leur père, du 13 février 1630, de l'office de conseiller au parlement après la résignation qui lui en avait été faite par Gabriel 2<sup>e</sup> du nom, son père, deux actes signifiés à iceux défendeurs, les 26 avril et 4 septembre derniers, à la requête du dit demandeur, par lesquels on a pris la communication de leurs dites productions, ils s'en seraient rapportés aux dits sieurs commissaires d'ordonner les conclusions du dit procureur-général.

Oui le rapport du sieur Pomereu, commissaire, au député qui en a communiqué aux dits sieurs commissaires-généraux, et tout considéré, le Roi, en son Conseil, faisant droit sur l'insistance, a maintenu et gardé, maintient et garde, les dits Gabriel, Pierre, autre Gabriel et Augustin d'Amours, leurs enfants, successeurs et postérité, nés et à naître en légitime mariage, et la qualité de nobles et écuyers, et a ordonné et ordonne qu'ils jouiront des privilèges, honneurs et exemptions, dont jouissent les dits gentilshommes de ce royaume, faisant Sa Majesté à toutes personnes de les y troubler, tant et si longuement

qu'ils vivront noblement et ne feront acte de dérogeance, et que pour cet effet, les dits Gabriel, Pierre, autre Gabriel et Augustin d'Amours seront inscrits dans le catalogue des gentilshommes, qui sera arrêté au Conseil, et envoyé dans les bailliages et élections du dit royaume, en conséquence l'arrêt du dit Conseil du 22 mars 1666, sans dépense.

Fait au Conseil d'Etat du roi tenu à Paris le 10 déc. 1668, collationnée, signé "Lefebvre" et ensuite est écrit "collationné et vidué la présente expédition sur la grosse originale en parchemin, représentée par messire Joseph d'Amours, écuyer sieur de Fréneuse, demeurant en cette ville de la Rochelle, par nous Conseiller du roi, notaires et gardes-scel de Sa Majesté en la ville et gouverneur de la Rochelle, y demeurant, et à l'instant le tout restitué au dit Sr de Fréneuse, par nous, notaires, en la présente expédition contenant neuf feuillets, non compris le présent de nous paraphé — fait et passé à la Rochelle, étude de Garizeau, fils, avant midi, le 5 juin 1725, signé "D'Amours de Fréneuse," "Brochard et Garizeau."

### III.

Si l'on me demande où j'ai trouvé la pièce en question, je ne puis répondre. Elle est copiée de mon écriture, sans indication de source, et paraît remonter à plusieurs années. Telle je la retrouve, telle je la confie aux presses. En tout cas, elle est pour moi une copie d'un parchemin que j'ai considéré comme authentique, et non pas un texte emprunté à un livre : certaines corrections me disent que j'ai travaillé sur une ancienne pièce, difficile à lire. Par inadvertance, je n'ai pas fait de note indiquant ce que j'avais sous les yeux, comme la date et le lieu d'enregistrement, le nom du greffier, &c.

BENJAMIN SULTE.

## THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF SANITATION.

By DR. HORATIO R. STORER, R. L., Member of American Public Health Association, etc.

### *a. England.*

Birmingham Institution for the Blind. 1852. In my collection.

Midland Institution, Nottingham. In my collection.

Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital. 1804. In the Lee Collection.

### *b. Austria.*

Prague Institute for the Blind.

### *c. Russia.*

8. Hospitals for the Insane.

### *a. England.*

Bethlem Hospital, London. Penny token (Kempson). Neumann, No. 23,418.

St. Luke's Hospital, London. Penny token (Kempson). *Ibid.*, No. 23,430.

Infirmary and Lunatic Hospital, Manchester. In my collection.

### *b. Scotland.*

Montrose Lunatic Hospital. 1799. *Ibid.*, No. 24,747. In the Lee Collection and my own.

### C. IRELAND.

Seal. Richmond Lunatic Asylum. Frazer, *loc. cit.*, VII., p. 458.

### *d. Holland.*

"400-jarig bestaan van het Krankzinnigen gesticht"(4th Centennial of the foundation of the asylum for the insane). Utrecht. 1861. Bronze. Beijer Cat., Utrecht, 18 Oct., 1886, No. 284.

*e. Italy.*

Lunatic Hospital, Florence. In my collection.

Do. Do., Turin.

Rebuilding of Do., Rome. 1866. In the Fisher Collection.

9. Hospitals for Deaf Mutes.

*a. The United States.*

American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. Roll of Honor. Shield shaped, with pin. 18. Woodward sixty-ninth Cat., No. 1925.

*b. Holland.*

Asylum at Groningen. 1840. In honor of Henri Daniel Guyot  
In my collection.

*c. France*

The second of the two medals of the Abbé C. M. de L'Épée.  
1805. Kluyskens, II., p. 144. In my collection.

10. Hospital for the Crippled.

*a. Spain.*

Carolus Hispan. Et Ferdinandus, etc. 1272. Bronze. 34.  
In the Fisher Collection.

General hospitals.

## A. THE UNITED STATES.

*a. Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Seal. Long Island College Hospital.

Obverse. Diademed female, erect, holding shield over a kneeling woman, with infant. Inscription and legend : Long Island College Hospital. | † Scientia Inopum Amicat

There are two medals conferred by the Medical College connected with this hospital, which will be elsewhere described.

Seal. Methodist Episcopal Hospital.

Obverse. The Good Samaritan. Legend : Trusting in God, Working Relief. Inscription : Methodist Episcopal Hospital | + Brooklyn, N. Y. +



## LE HÉROS DE LA MONONGAHÉLA

ÉTUDE HISTORIQUE PAR M. DE BEAUJEU

*suite*

Les frontières des Américains qui cherchaient à s'étendre à mesure que la population s'accroissait, avaient été dévastées, leurs forts pris, démantelés ou rasés par des bandes canadiennes ayant à leur tête des chefs tels que de Léry, La Corne de St-Luc et Rigaud de Vaudreuil ; et ces faits d'armes, presque incroyables d'audace, avaient tellement semé la terreur et l'épouvante, parmi les colons Anglais, qu'à la simple nouvelle de leur approche ils abandonnaient tout pour se réfugier au loin dans l'intérieur du pays avec leurs familles et tout ce qu'ils pouvaient sauver de plus précieux, dans leur fuite précipitée.

Cependant la seconde paix d'Aix-la-Chapelle signée en 1748, par laquelle la France rendit toutes ses conquêtes, l'un des plus déplorables traités que la diplomatie française ait jamais acceptés vint suspendre ses courses victorieuses à travers le pays ennemi.

Mais cette paix ne devait pas durer longtemps.

Lord Albormnale, l'ambassadeur Anglais à Paris, ne tarda pas à se plaindre amèrement des empiétements des Français en Acadie et ailleurs. Ceci sans doute n'était qu'un prétexte pour rompre la paix ; toutefois une commission n'en fut pas moins nommée pour fixer la mission. Elle siégeait et discutait. Un édit Royal, émanant de la Cour d'Angleterre, concéda à une compagnie de marchands Anglais une grande partie de la vallée de l'Ohio qui était précisément un des points en litige.

Les Français comprirent de suite que l'octroi de cette concession avait pour but unique de leur enlever le commerce si productif de l'Ouest et de couper leur ligne de communication entre le Canada et la Louisiane ; aussi se hâtèrent-ils, par une sage prévoyance, de relier au moyen de quelques forts cet immense territoire qui s'étend depuis l'isthme étroit de l'Acadie, jusqu'au golfe du Mexique en passant par les grands Lacs.

Ces préparatifs de légitime défense firent pousser les hauts cris à la Compagnie des Marchands concessionnaires qui se plaignirent au gouverneur général. Tandis que ce dernier dépêchait en toute hâte Washington à M. Le Gardeur de St. Pierre, commandant les pays de

l'Ouest, pour Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne, afin de l'engager à suspendre ces travaux de fortifications ; des coureurs des bois tant français que sauvages, tombèrent à l'improviste sur les marchands anglais qui faisaient arpenter leur concession et en saisirent trois qu'ils amenèrent au fort de la Presqu'Île.

Sur ces entrefaites,, Washington était revenu avec la réponse de Mr Le gardeur de St. Pierre. Cette réponse, toute militaire et très laconique, informait le gouverneur-général qu'on garderait et défendrait jusqu'à la dernière extrémité le territoire de l'Ouest en général et la vallée de l'Ohio en particulier qui appartenaient légitimement à la France, depuis soixante ans que La Salle les avait découverts et en avait pris possession au nom du roi de France.

Alors la Compagnie des Marchands voulut avoir des forts à son tour. Elle envoya un détachement de travailleurs soutenu par une compagnie de milice sous les ordres du capitaine Trent, au confluent des rivières Alléghany et Monongahéla pour y élever un fort, mais à peine ceux-ci en avaient ils fait les premiers terrassements qu'ils furent surpris et chassés par M. de Contrecoeur qui s'en allait remplacer M. de St. Pierre et qui trouvant la position excellente, le fit achever et le nomma le fort Du Quesne.

Pendant que ceci se passait, M. de Contrecoeur ayant appris que Washington accourait au secours de Trent, envoya à sa rencontre M. de Jumonville, avec une escorte de trente soldats, pour sommer le colonel Americain d'évacuer le territoire français.

" Le 18 mai 1754, de grand matin, Washington qui avait été informé par ses éclaireurs de l'endroit où campaient Jumonville et ses compagnons, vint les cerner avec toutes ses forces, et avant que l'officier parlementaire eut eu le temps de lire sa sommation il tombait fusillé presque à bout portant avec neuf hommes de son escorte.

Après cet odieux assassinat, que réprouvent toutes les lois de la guerre et de l'honneur, Washington bien décidé à soutenir la prétention de la compagnie des marchands et surtout à seconder les projets de la métropole qui voulait s'emparer de la vallée de l'Ohio, poussa jusqu'à la Monongahéla où il éleva à la hâte le fort Necessity qu'il garnit de neuf pièces de canon.

" Cependant la nouvelle de la mort tragique de Jumonville ne tarda pas à arriver au camp Français où on l'accueillit par un cri général d'horreur et d'indignation. M. de Contrecoeur chargea aussitôt

M. de Villiers d'aller venger son frère et lui donna, à cet effet, six cents canadiens armés à la légère et une centaine de sauvages, avec lesquels il se porta rapidement à la rencontre de Washington. Après une lutte meurtrière de plus de dix heures, les canadiens réduisirent au silence les batteries du fort, quoiqu'ils n'eussent point de canon, et allaient monter à l'assaut, quand Washington demanda à capituler, ce qui lui fut accordé. (1)

Le lendemain matin, 4 juillet, 1754, le Colonel américain reprenait tristement avec ses troupes la route de la Virginie, et de Villiers, après avoir fait raser le fort Nécessity et enclouer ses canons, rentra dans le fort Du Quesne et le drapeau français couvrit seul de ses plis victorieux toute cette vallée de l'Ohio si ardemment convoitée et si vaillamment défendue.

Tandis que ces graves événements se passaient au milieu des forêts de l'Amérique, la " Commission des frontières " dont nous avons parlé ci-dessus, continuait encore à siéger ; mais ce n'était que pour la forme.

Les représentants des deux peuples cherchaient à se donner mutuellement le change sur leurs véritables intentions, mais de part et d'autres, sous le voile transparent d'une paix trompeuse, on faisait des armements considérables.

L'Angleterre envoya, pour soutenir ses colonies, le général Braddock, et trois mille hommes de vieilles troupes qui débarquèrent en Virginie le 20 février 1755, et deux mois plus tard vers la fin d'avril la France dirigeait sur le Canada le baron Dieskau avec six bataillons de vétérans.

(A suivre)

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(1) " Dans cette capitulation qui fut rédigée par le capitaine Van Braam, le seul des officiers de Washington qui pût parler et écrire le français, le mot *assassinat* que nous avons employé plus haut, figure en toutes lettres. Washington en signant cette capitulation, s'est donc reconnu et clairement avoué l'assassin de Jumonville. Ce meurtre injustifiable entache, suivant nous, tout autant la gloire de cet homme vraiment grand appelé plus tard à une si haute destinée que l'assassinat du duc d'Enghien pèsera éternellement sur la mémoire de Napoléon. Dans cette même Capitulation signée le 3 juillet, Washington s'était engagé à ne pas servir contre la France pendant une année. Nous allons le voir bientôt marchant sous les ordres de Braddock bien avant que sa parole de soldat et de gentilhomme fut dégagée."

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pourront retourner le soir du même jour avec leur dentier, si elles font leurs commandes immédiatement après leur arrivée le matin.

**N. B.—DENTS POSEES SANS PALAIS**

C. F. F. TRESTLER, M. D.

L. C. D.

STEPHEN GLOBENSKY,

L. C. D.





**CHRISTOPHE COLOMB**



THE  
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**Exhibition of Portraits and other Historical Relics in commemoration of the 250th Anniversary of the foundation of the City of Montreal.**

The Montreal Exposition Co. held its second annual show at the Exhibition grounds from September 15th to 23rd 1892, and through the courtesy of the Secretary, Mr. S. C. Stevenson, the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society was invited to share in the undertaking, as a medium for celebrating the 250th anniversary of the foundation of our city ; the proposal was cheerfully accepted, and a committee appointed ; \* after some preliminary meetings, the committee set to work heartily, the Secretary, at considerable personal inconvenience, visited many places, where it was known that objects of interest were located, and met with kind and friendly reception, and the committee feel some pardonable pride in having gathered together a most valuable collection of portraits and other relics, illustrative of the history of our country, and which they may truly claim as a success. It is however to be regretted that the shortness of time in which the collection was got together, (many valuable articles being received only at the last moment) rendered the compilation of a perfect catalogue utterly impossible ; to those

\* The committee consisted of the following gentlemen, J. A U. Beaudry, Chairman, Messrs. Monongahela de Beaujeu, R. W. McLachlan, G. H. Matthews, W. D. Lighthall and H. Mott, and Mr. A. C. De Lery Macdonald as Secretary.

exhibitors whose names did not appear in the "*Record*" published at the time, we desire to make amends in some measure in the present paper, and even now some names may have escaped notice, and a few names appear, whose portraits, through mischance at the last moment, were not on exhibition.

The closing of the Exhibition took the shape of an informal celebration of the anniversary. Among those present were Hon. Judge Baby, President; Hon. Edward Murphy, Vice-President; Messrs. J. A. U. Beaudry, W. D. Lighthall, Henry Mott, Monongahela de Beaujeu, A. C. de Lery Macdonald, L. O. David, Rev. Curé Sentenne, J. J. Curran, M. P., F. Vanasse, Dr. J. Baker Edwards, Euclide Roy, J. B. Learmont, P. B. Casgrain, W. W. Smith, C. S. Stevenson, John Horn, Rev. E. A. Willoughby King, and A. L. de Martigny.

The President, Judge Baby, expressed the thanks of the Society to those who had so liberally patronized the collection, the Society would ever be grateful to the patriotic ladies and gentlemen who had kindly loaned so many valuable articles. In eloquent language, he dwelt upon the benefit received from such collections, and pointed out that the object of the Society was to inculcate into the people of today a love of country and an interest in its historic past, of which we all ought to be proud. He brought forward the suggestion that the Provincial Government should hand over the Chateau Ramezay to the Society, to be used as a National Museum, in which the relics of the past might be stored and exhibited as an incentive to the rising generation. The Society was especially indebted to the Fathers of St. Mary's College, for the loan of their most valuable collection, which afforded an intimate view of the history of Montreal, of Quebec, and of the Canadian people, and which included the original chart of the Mississippi used by Pere Marquette, and the original MS. of his journal.

Hon. Senator Murphy delivered a most interesting address upon the relics of Hochelaga exhibited by himself and Mr. R. W. McLachlan. All of these relics had been secured on the land just before McGill College, between Mansfield and Metcalfe streets, which he considered conclusive proof that this was the site of the Indian Village of Hochelaga, visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535. The inhabitants were a people of peace and of considerable culture as was

shown by the artistic patterns and designs of the several antiquities shown. One of the streams spoken of by Jacques Cartier as flanking the Indian fort had its origin in McGill College grounds, and Burnside House, the residence of Honorable James McGill, was so named because it stood on the side of this stream. The western stream had its origin on the site of what is now Prince of Wales terrace, and ran over the site of Dr. Hingston's present residence. Mr. Murphy drew especial attention to a unique specimen in his collection, a segment of a human skull, which bore four notches, apparently to designate the number of scalps captured by the wearer of the trophy. He dwelt upon the success of the previous exhibitions held by the Society, and supported the proposition for the conversion of the Chateau Ramezay into a National Museum.

Patriotic and interesting addresses were also delivered by Messrs. L. O. David, J. J. Curran, M. P., S. C. Stevenson and Rev. E. A. Willoughby King, all of whom lauded the work done by the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, and urged the perpetuation of the most valuable historical collection gathered together in celebration of the 250th anniversary of the birth of Montreal.

In conclusion, we transcribe the kindly notice of the exhibition from "*Arcadia*" of October 1st:—

"The exhibit of Canadian historical portraits and other relics of the past, organized by the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the foundation of the city, was the feature of last week's exhibition, which most attracted the lovers of art and letters. The portraits comprised a large number of oils by unknown artists, dating back to the 17th century, and including likenesses of early governors, intendants, missionaries, and founders and foundresses of institutions of religion, charity and benevolence. There were also, however, a few oils by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Hudson, — Beaucourt, and other more or less celebrated painters of the 18th century. The rest of the collection was interesting (for its purpose) as containing the works of several early Canadian artists: Hamel, Wm. Berczy, sr, Thelari-Olin (Indian), Wm. Berczy, jr, Dulongpré, Audy, etc. Water-colors, crayons (plain and colored), ivories, medallions, engravings, silhouettes and photographs completed the collection. The historical value of the exhibit, as illustrative of the origin and growth of Montreal was considerable, and to this, rather than to its place in the province of arts, its importance was due."

The committee desire to place on record their thanks to the many friends who so generously loaned their treasures for exhibition.

### PORTRAITS EXHIBITED.

ALLISON, THOMAS. *Crayon.*

Captain of the 5th Regiment of Foot. Married Theresa Duperon Baby. Died about 1820.

HON. EDWARD MURPHY.

ALLISON, MRS.

Wife of the preceding.

MONONGAHÉLA DE BEAUJEU.

ARCHAMBAULT, REV. P. *Oil painting.*

Curé of Vaudreuil. Founded the Congregation of Ste. Anne (the Mother-house now at Lachine) at Vaudreuil.

L. J. R. HUBERT, Montreal.

AMHERST, SIR JEFFREY,

Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in Canada at the Conquest.

HON. JUDGE BABY.

BABY, HONORABLE FRANÇOIS,

In 1775, being Adjutant-General of Militia, he took an active part in the defence of the country. Was successively called to the Executive and Legislative Councils of Lower Canada. In 1786, he married a daughter of Charles Tarieu de Lanaudière, and Catherine de Longueuil.

HON. JUDGE BABY.

BADELARD, DR.

Who attended Montcalm at his death.

BAILLARGEON, MGR.

SÉMINAIRE DE QUÉBEC.

BEAUJEU, DANIEL MARIE HYACINTHE LIÉNARD DE. (*Oil.*)

Knight of St. Louis. Captain of the French troops. Commander General of Fort Duquesne and of the army at Belle Rivière, (Ohio.) Defeated Braddock at the battle of the Monongahéla, the two braves being killed on the field. Born at Montreal 9th August 1711, killed 9th July 1755.

do do

(*Miniature.*)

MONONGAHÉLA DE BEAUJEU.

BEAUJEU, L'HON. GEORGE RÉNÉ SAVEUSE, COMTE DE, né à Montréal le 4 juin 1810.

Colonel du huitième Bataillon d'Infanterie, mort 29 juillet 1865.

MONONGAHÉLA DE BEAUJEU.

BEAUJEU (maréchal) de France.

MONONGAHÉLA DE BEAUJEU.

BEAUJEU (COMTE DE) CHARLES FRANÇOIS LIÉNARD SAVEUSE, né à Soulanges le 8 novembre 1756.

Se distingua dans plusieurs expéditions avec La Peyrouse, mort à Sanlis le 6 janvier 1846.

MONONGOHELA DE BEAUJEU.

BEAUJEU (CHEVALIER DE) LOUIS JOSEPH.

Noyé à la Pointe Fortune dans le Lac St-François en 1816.

MONONGAHÉLA DE BEAUJEU.

BEAUJEU (HON. JACQUES PHILIPPE, SAVEUSE DE) Prothonotary of Montreal.

MONONGAHÉLA DE BEAUJEU.

BEAUJEU (MADAME DE)

Née de Léry Catherine Chaussegros. Sœur de l'immortel Général Vte Chaussegros de Léry, ingénieur en chef de l'Empire français épouse de Jacques-Philippe Saveuse, Comte de Beaujeu.

MONONGAHÉLA DE BEAUJEU.

BIENVILLE, JEAN-BAPTISTE LEMOYNE, sieur de, fut le célèbre fondateur de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

Né à Villemarie le 28 février 1680. Chevalier de St-Louis. Gouverneur-général de la Louisiane. Mort à Paris le 7 mars 1768.

MONONGAHÉLA DE BEAUJEU.

BLAIR (CAPTAIN), SIR ED. OF 93d. Regt.

MISS SELBY.

BOUCHER, DOCTOR FRANÇOIS-XAVIER OLIVIER. *Oil painting.*

Son of Lieut.-Col. François Boucher. Born at Maskinongé, 17th February, 1804. Married Marie Luce Deligny, and afterwards in 1834, Emélie Monro. Died at Maskinongé, 8th November, 1835.

A. J. BOUCHER.

BOURGEOIS, REVD. SISTER MARGUERITE. *Oil Painting by Pierre Leber, in 1700. (After death.)*

CONGRÉGATION DE NOTRE-DAME, Montréal.



BUSSY, (ANTOINE FERRIÈRE, SIEUR DE.) *Oil.*

Officer in the French troops at the Conquest. His son received a commission in the militia from Lord Dorchester, 1780.

MDE. LEMERIE.

BOISHÉBERT, CHARLES DESCHAMPS, MARQUIS DE. *Oil.*

A distinguished Canadian Officer. Was the last French commander in Acadia.

MISS DE ST-OURS.

BOUGAINVILLE (LOUIS ANTOINE.)

Born at Paris in 1729. Served in Canada under Montcalm. Was at the capture of Quebec, returned to France, and was engaged in the naval service. Died August 31st, 1811.

DR. CHABOT.

CARTIER (JACQUES), 1750-1814 ; at the age of 45, painted by Dulongpré.

Lived at St. Antoine, Rivière Richelieu ; father of Sir George Etienne Cartier.

DAME R. A. R. HUBERT.

CAZOT, REV. FATHER JEAN-JOSEPH. *Oil.*

Born 4th October, 1728, at Palizeux, in France. Ordained 20th December, 1766 and entered the order of the Jesuits. He died at the Jesuits' College, Quebec, 16th March, 1800. He was the last member of his order in Canada.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, Montréal.

CERRÉ, MARIE ANNE. *Coloured Crayon.*

Wife of Judge Pierre Louis Panet, of Montreal. Died at D'Ailleboust, in 1820. Allied to the Cerré family, founders of St. Louis, Miss.

PIERRE T. LEVESQUE, Montreal.

CERRÉ-CHOUTEAU, MARIE THÉRÈSE. *Oil.*

A sister of Mrs. Judge Panet. Born, 26th November, 1769. Painted at St. Louis, Miss., 1812.

IDEM.

CHARLEVOIX, PIERRE FRANCOIS XAVIER, Born 1684, died 1761.

A celebrated Jesuit writer, for several years a missionary in Canada. The "*Histoire Générale de la Nouvelle France*" describing

his own experience, and the manners and customs of the native Americans. is the most valuable of his works.

CURÉ OF CAUGHNAWAGA.

CHRISTIE, GENERAL GABRIEL, (1722-1799) *By Sir Joshua Reynolds*

Brevet-Major under Amherst at the conquest of Canada in 1759. Commander-in-Chief in Canada, 1798. Died at Montreal 1799.

MR. ROE.

CHRISTIE, MRS NAPIER, Mother of the above.

ART ASSOCIATION

CHRISTIE-BURTON, GENERAL NAPIER, (1758-1835) *By Sir Joshua Reynolds.*

Succeeded his father, General Gabriel Christie, as commander in Chief in 1799. Son-in-law of General Ralph Burton, who executed the military operations which resulted in the capture of Quebec ; and who was afterwards Governor of Three-Rivers.

ART ASSOCIATION

CLIGNANCOURT, CHEVALIER D'AMOURS DE. *Oil.*

Officer. Allied to the de Montigny family.

B. A. T. DEMONTIGNY, Montreal.

COLBERT

DR. CHABOT

CRAIG SIR JAMES HENRY.

Born at Gibraltar in 1750. Governor General of Canada from October 24th 1807 to June 19th 1811. Died in England in 1812.

DELORME, MR. HYACINTHE.

DENONVILLE, MAD'LE. Daughter of Governor Denonville.

HOTEL DIEU, Québec.

DESBARATS, LIEUT.-COLONEL PIERRE EDOUARD. (1765-1828.) *Oil.*

Clerk of the Parliament of Lower Canada. Married in 1798, Josephite Marie Voyer, daughter of Sieur Charles Voyer ; grandfather of George Desbarats, of Montreal.

MISS SELBY.

D'ESGLIS, MGR LOUIS P. MARIACHEAU, 8th Bishop of Quebec, 1784-8.

He was the first of Canadian descent.

DESSAULES, MADAME R. P.

C. DESSAULES.

DESSAULES, L'HON. JEAN.

C. DESSAULES.

DE L'AUBE-RIVIÈRE, (MGR FRANCOIS L. POURROY DE). 5th Bishop of Quebec, 1740.

Died a few days after his arrival in Quebec, 20th August, only 29 years of age, of a pestilential disease caught on shipboard.

DIDACE. FRERE (RECOLLET)

URSULINES.

DOSQUET, PIERRE HERMAN, 4th Bishop of Quebec, 1734-39.

Returned to France and resigned.

DROLET, MAJOR JOSEPH T.

MR. DROLET.

DUMONT, MARGUERITE VIRGINIE LAMBERT. *Water color.*

Seigneuresse of Mille Isles. Wife of C. A. M. Globensky, St. Eustache.

A. C. DE LÉRY MACDONALD.

DUPLESSIS, MADAME.

Mother of Père Duplessis, S. J.

FABRE, EDOUARD R. *Engraving.*

Took a prominent part in the troubles of 1837-8. Subsequently served the Office of Mayor of Montreal.

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP FABRE.

FALAISE, (MLLE DE GANNES DE), grand-daughter of Charles Le Gardeur de Tilly, wife of René Boileau, M. P., and mother of Mad. J. T. Drolet.

Five paintings of the Passions.

EXHIBITED BY MAD. THOS. HAMEL, Québec.

*Exhibited by Monongahéla de Beaujeu.*

GASPÉ, LA CHENAYE, CHARLES AUBERT DE. 1630-1702. *Crayon, by Hamel.*

Ancestor of the De Gaspé family in Canada. Came to Canada about 1665. One of the principal Merchants of Québec. Agent general of the Compagnie des Indes. Member of the Supreme Council of Québec. Received patents of Noblesse (1693.)

GASPÉ, HON. IGNACE AUBERT DE. 1757-1823. *Crayon and Pastel.*

Legislative Councillor. Seigneur of St. Jean-Port-Joli.

GASPÉ, CATHERINE TARIEU DE LANAUDIÈRE DE. 1768-1843.

Wife of the preceding.

GASPÉ, PHILIPPE AUBERT DE. 1786-1871. *Oil.*

Seigneur of St. Jean-Port-Joli. The celebrated author of "Les Anciens Canadiens."

GASPÉ, SUZANNE ALLISON DE.

Daughter of Capt. Allison. Married in 1811 to the preceding. Died 1847.

GIROUARD, REV. M.

GOBERT, MAD. CATHERINE.

Remueuze du Roy, et des enfants de France, veuve en premières noces de M. de Beaujeu, et en secondes, de M. Deperiers âgé de 75.

M. DE BEAUJEU.

HARWOOD, HON. ROBERT UNWIN (1779-1863).

Seigneur of Vaudreuil and Cavagnal. Lieut.-Colonel of Vaudreuil Militia. Member of the Legislative Council. Called to the Special Council 1838.

HARWOOD, LOUISE JOSEPHTE CHARTIER DE LOTBINIERE (1802-1869).

Seigneuresse of Vaudreuil and Cavagnal. (Wife of the preceding) Eldest daughter of the Marquis de Lotbiniere.

HUBERT, RÉVÉREND MESSIRE AUGUSTIN DAVID. *The original painting in oil by Christopher de Heer, 1787.—A copy by Dulongpré, 1795.*

Born 1749. Curé of Quebec. Drowned with several others while crossing to the Island of Orleans, 21 May, 1792.

By L. J. R. HUBERT.

HUBERT, LOUIS EDOUARD. 1766-1843. (*Miniature*)

*Painting by J. J. Girouard at the Camp of Laprairie, 1813.*

Captain. Quarter-Master Militia of St. Denis, 1812. M. P. for Richelieu, 1801-1805.

IDEM.

HUDON (REV. HYACINTHE). *Oil.*

Vicar General of Montreal and Dean of the Chapter. President of the Temperance Society. Ordained priest 1817. Honorary Canon of the Cathedral of Chartres (France). Died while attending to the Irish emigrants during the ship fever, 1847.

LES JÉSUITES.

*Exhibited by Mde. J. A. U. Beaudry*

IBBOTSON, CAPTAIN H.

Born in 1790, and arrived in Canada with his regiment (103rd) in the winter of 1812. Served through the war. Was at the Battle of Fort Erie. Married Mary Jane Dorion, of Quebec. Died 1869

Under General Drummond he marched on snow-shoes, with his regiment from Halifax to Quebec, in 1812.

Indien par C. Kreighoff.

M. DE BEAUJEU

IMBERT. *Oil.*

Member of the Supreme Council of Quebec. Left Canada for France, 1760.

INCARNATION (VENERABLE MOTHER MARIE DE L')

Foundress and first Superioress of the Ursulines of Quebec 1639. This painting was returned to the Ursulines from France, when their copy was burned in 1686. The portrait was taken three days after her death.

BY THE URSULINES OF QUEBEC

JACKSON, Captain of the British Army, married a lady in Montréal, (1816 or 1818) Died in 1840. Exhibited by David Fitzgerald Washington U. S.

JOGUES, REV. FATHER ISAAC. *Oil.* (*Archbishopric of Montreal.*)

First Apostle of the Iroquois. The most intrepid martyr of the Jesuit Order. Was horribly mutilated by the Iroquois, 1642; was delivered by the Dutch, and after a voyage to France he returned and was massacred by the Indians.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

JONES, COLONEL JOHN

A miniature of the first Montreal citizen, born of English parents 1761. *Exhibited by his grandson Mr. John Jones.*

KEMBLE, PHILIP, the celebrated actor.

M. DE BEAUJEU.

LACORNE, MAURICE DUBREUIL DE.

Was ordained a priest in 1739. Canon of the Cathedral of Quebec and member of the Conseil Souverain, 1749. Left for France in 1757, where he died. Son of Jean Louis.

L'ABBÉ VERREAU

LaCORNE ST. LUC, LUC DE CHAPT DE.

Also a son of Jean Louis. Born 1703. Knight of the Order of St. Louis. Was a man of considerable influence over the Indians. Took Fort Clinton in 1747. Present at Carillon and at Ste. Foye. Escaped from the wreck of the ship "l'August" in the Gulf, and remained in the country. An Executive Councillor under the new regime. Fought at St. Johns, and accompanied Bourgoyne with a party of Canadians and Indians ; but the latter having withdrawn this brought on much correspondence of an unpleasant nature. He married three times : 1. Miss Hervieux ; 2. Madame de St. Pierre ; 3. Delle. Boucher de Boucherville.

L'ABBÉ VERREAU

do (Madame) 1703

Miniature on a gold inlaid snuff-box.

La CORNE, JEAN LOUIS DE CHAPT., SIEUR DE—(1666) *Oil painting.*

Knight of St. Louis. Town-Major at Three Rivers, and King's Lieutenant at Montreal, where he died in 1731. Lost an eye at the Siège of Gérovale, before coming to Canada. Married Marie Pacaudy de Contrecoeur.

L'ABBÉ VERREAU.

LAFITAU, JOSEPH FRANÇOIS. *Oil.*

A celebrated Jesuit missionary among the native tribes in Canada. On his return to France he published a work entitled "*Mœurs des Sauvages Américains comparées aux Mœurs des premiers temps.*" He died in 1740.

By CURÉ DE CAUGHNAWAGA.

La COLOMBIÈRE, REV. PÈRE DE

La COLOMBIÈRE, REV. JOSEPH

La DAUVERSIÈRE, M. DE

He devoted his fortune to the foundation of Montreal.

LANAUDIÈRE, PIERRE THOS. DE

Died 1763.

M. DE BEAUJEU.

LANAUDIÈRE, CHARLES TARIEU DE. *Oil from a miniature on ivory.*  
(1710-1776.)

Sieur de la Pérade, Chevalier de St. Louis. Was in command of part of the Canadian militia at Carillon and on the Plains of

Abraham. Married, Geneviève Deschamps de Boishébert, and afterwards Catherine LeMoyne de Longueuil.

M. DE BEAUJEU.

LANAUDIÈRE, CHARLES TARIEU DE. *Oil from a miniature.* (1741-1811.)

Only son of the former by his first marriage. Was wounded on the Plains of Abraham, being the *Aide-Major* in the Regiment of La Sarre. Married Mlle Lacorne de St. Luc. Aide-de-Camp to Lord Dorchester in 1775, he contributed not a little to save him from falling into the hands of the *Bostonais*. Superintendent of Woods and Forests. Appointed to the Legislative Council in 1792.

M. DE BEAUJEU.

LANAUDIÈRE, HON CHARLES GASPARD TARIEU DE. *Oil by Dulong-pré.* (1769-1812.)

Half brother of the former, by Baron de Longueuil's daughter. He entered the Royal Navy, at the suggestion of the Duke of Kent, but left it shortly after, not feeling called to it. He returned to the country and married Susanne Marganne de la Valtrie. Was lieutenant in the "Royal Canadian Volunteers." Called to the Legislative Council.

LANAUDIÈRE, MARIE LOUISE TARIEU DE. (1770-1843.) *Crayon.*

Daughter of Hon. Tarieu de Lanaudière and Catherine de Longueuil.

LASALLE, ROBERT CAVALIER DE.

One of the discoverers of the Mississippi. Built Fort Cataracuoy (Kingston). Died in 1681.

LA PELTRIE, MADELINE DE CHAVIGNY, DAME DE. *Oil.*

Foundress of the Ursulines at Quebec in 1639, to which she devoted her fortune and her whole life. Died 1671.

URSULINES OF QUEBEC.

LÉRY, CHEVALIER GASPARD ROCH CHAUSSEGROS DE. 1771-1851. *Oil.*

Lieutenant in Royal Engineers of France. Made the campaign of 1792-96 under the Prince of Condé. Chevalier des Ordres du Lys et de St-Louis. Gouverneur des Enfants de la Russie.

DAME DE LÉRY.

LÉRY, HON. JOSEPH GASPARD CHAUSSEGROS DE 1721-1797. *Oil.*

DME DELÉRY.

King's Engineer. Knight of St. Louis. Commanded a detachment at the siege of Oswego. Captured Forts Bull, Bridgeman and Clinton. Built Fort Beausejour in Acadia. The first Canadian presented to George III.

DME DELÉRY

LÉRY, FRANÇOIS CHAUSSEGROS, VICOMTE DE, LIEUTENANT-GÉNÉRAL  
1754-1824 *Oil*

Grand Cross of the Order of St. Louis and of the Legion of Honor, Engineer-in-Chief of the French Empire. Created Baron by Napoleon and Vicomte by Louis XVIII

MONONGAHELA DE BEAUJEU.

LÉRY, CECILIA KELLERMAN, VICOMTESSE DE. *Oil*.

Wife of the preceding. Daughter of the Duke of Valmy, Marshal of France.

MONONGAHÉLA DE BEAUJEU

LORIMIER, CLAUDE NICOLAS GUILLAUME DE. *Oil*.

Knight of St. Louis. Commandant of the Fort de la Presentation (1755-1759)

RECORDER DEMONTIGNY

LESDIGUIÈRES DE BONNE, DUC DE. 1543-1626. *Le dernier Connétable de France.*

Ancestor of the Honorable de Bonne de Lesdiguières who married Louise de Lotbinière.

CHATEAUGUAY DE SALABERRY.

LIGNY, MAJOR JACQUES DE. 1826- *Audy pinxit. Oil.*

M. P. for Berthier, 1832-39.

LOUIS ARMSTRONG.

LIGNY, FRANÇOISE LANGEVIN DE. 1826. *Audy pinxit. Oil.*

Wife of the preceding.

LOUIS ARMSTRONG

LONGUEUIL, CHARLES LE MOYNE, *First Baron de.* 1656-1729. *Engraving.*

Knight of St-Louis. Governor of Three Rivers, (1720-24) and of Montreal, (1724-29).

M. DE BEAUJEU.

LONGUEUIL, CHARLES LE MOYNE, *Second Baron de.* 1687-1755. *Oil.*

Knight of St-Louis. Governor of Montreal, (1749). Administrator at the death of La Jonquière, 1752.

M. DE BEAUJEU.



LONGUEUIL, PIERRE AMABLE DE. *Oil.*

Son of preceding. Drowned at La Guadeloupe, during an action between the English and French squadrons.

M. DE BEAUJEU.

LONGUEUIL, CHEVALIER PAUL JOSEPH LE MOYNE DE.

Gouverneur des Trois Rivières et du Détroit. Né le 17 septembre 1701. Mort à Port Louis le 12 mai 1778.

M. DE BEAUJEU.

LONGUEUIL, JOSEPH-DOMINIQUE-EMMANUEL LE MOYNE, (COLONEL DE).

Né le 2 avril 1738. Seigneur de Soulanges et de la Nouvelle-Longueuil. Héros du Fort St Jean. Epousa la veuve du Chevalier de Bonne de Lesdiguères, tué au siège de Québec en 1759. Colonel du régiment Royal Canadien en 1796 et enfin Conseiller Législatif. Mort à Montréal le 19 janvier 1807.

M. DE BEAUJEU.

LORIMIER, GUILLAUME EDOUARD DE.

Son of preceding. Captain of Militia. Fought in 1812.

LORIMIER, GUILLAUME DE. *Miniature.*

Son of Claude Guillaume. Born 1782. Lieutenant. Killed at the battle of Williamsburg, 1813.

J. B. C. DE LORIMIER.

LORIMIER, CLAUDE DE. *Miniature.* (1744-1825.)

Third son of Claude Nicholas Guillaume. Commandant of Indians at St. Jean d'Iberville.

J. B. C. DE LORIMIER.

LOTBINIÈRE, LOUIS EUSTACHE CHARTIER DE. 1688-1749. *Oil.*

First Councillor of the Supreme Council, Archdeacon and Dean of the Chapter of Quebec.

COL. HARWOOD.

LOTBINIÈRE, MICHEL, MARQUIS DE CHARTIER DE 1728-1798. *Oil.*

Knight of St. Louis. Engineer-in-chief of New France. Seigneur of Lotbinière, Vaudreuil, Rigaud, Beauharnois, Beauce, Allainville, Hocquart, Chatigan, &c. Built the forts of Carillon and Isle aux Noix. It was upon his advice that Montcalm attacked Fort William Henry, 1757, and waited for Abercrombie at Carillon, 1758.

LOTBINIÈRE (MARQUISE DE) LOUISE MADELEINE CHAUSSÉGROS DE LÉRY. (1728-1807.)

COL. HARWOOD.

LOTBINIÈRE, HON. M. E. G. ALAIN CHARTIER DE 1748-1821.

Seigneur of Lotbinière, Rigaud, Vaudreuil and Cavagnal. Taken prisoner at St. John's, 1775, Second speaker of the House of Assembly. He contributed in a great measure to the retention of the French language in Parliament.

COL. HARWOOD.

LOTBINIÈRE, JOSEPHTE GODEFROY DE TONNANCOUR.

First wife of the preceding. *Died* 1800.

COL. HARWOOD.

LOTBINIÈRE, CHARLOTTE MUNRO OF FOWLIS. *Oil.*

Daughter of Hon. Col. Munro of Fowlis, second wife of the preceding. *Died* 1834.

COL. HARWOOD.

LOTBINIÈRE, FRANCOIS-XAVIER TOUSSAINT CHARTIER DE. *Water Color.*

Born 1812 ; died 1814—the last De Lotbinière.

DE B. McDONALD.

LOUIS XV. enfant.

HOPITAL GENERAL, Québec.

MACDONALD OF GARTH, JOHN, 1774-1867. (*Taken in his 92nd year.*)

Came to Canada in 1791. A partner in the old North West Company. Member of the Highland Society of London, 1804. Built Fort Gibraltar (now Winnipeg), 1806, and Fort Qu'Appelle, 1807. Took possession of Astoria in the war of 1812. The last of the old North-Westerns.

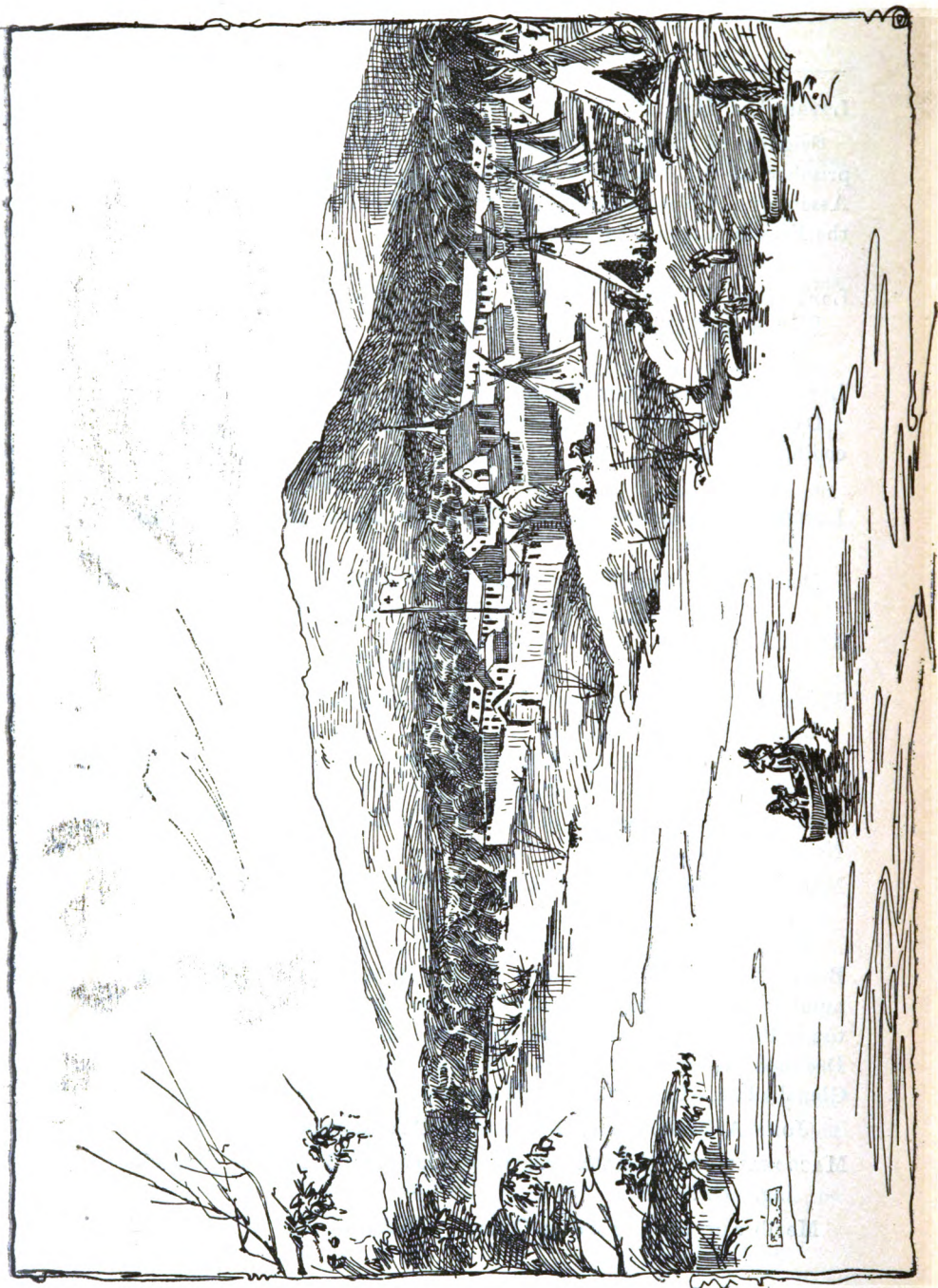
MACDONALD OF GLENALLADALE OF THE HOUSE OF CLAN RANALD JOHN.

A Captain 84th Highlanders. Served in the war of 1775-1784. Born 1743. Came to Canada on the ship *Alexandra*, in 1772, with a number of followers, and settled at Glenalladale, near Charlottetown, P. E. I. Was Fort-Major of the Island of St. John, 1784. Declined Governorship of the Island. Died 29th Dec. 1811, at Glenalladale. He had married Margaret Macdonald of Moror.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, Glenalladale, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

MACDONALD OF GLENALLADALE, HON. DONALD Son of the preceding. *Oil.*

Member of the Legislative Council. Father of Mr. W. C. Mac-



VIEUX MONTREAL

donald, of Montreal, and Mr. John Archibald Macdonald of Charlottetown, P. E. I.

IDEM.

MACGILLIVRAY, HON. COLONEL WILLIAM. *Oil painting.*  
*Group by Delongpré at the Chateau St. Antoine, Dorchester Street West.*

Member of the Legislative Council. Chief Partner in the North West Company. Took Detroit in 1812 at the head of his corps of Canadian Voyageurs. Married to Magdalen Macdonald of Garth.

DE B. MACDONALD.

MALAVERGNE (REV. M.)  
Chaplain of the Hotel Dieu, Quebec.

MANCE, MADMOISELLE.  
Hôtel Dieu, Montreal.

MARCOUX, RÉVÉREND PÈRE JOS.  
Missionnaire au Lac des Deux-Montagnes.

MARTIN, REV. FATHER FELIX, S. J. *Oil.*  
The founder and first rector of St. Mary's College.

LES JESUITES.

MCGILL, JAMES, *Founder of McGill University.* *Oil.* (1744-1813.)

MCGILL, HON. PETER (1809-1860).  
Mayor of Montreal (1840-1842).

MCKENZIE SIR ALEXANDER. *Engraving.*  
Celebrated discoverer. One of the founders of the North-West Co.

L'ABBÉ VERREAU.

MCLEOD, ARCHIBALD NORMAN. *Pastel.*  
A partner in the old North-West Company.

DE B. McDONALD.

MELOISES, NICHOLAS RENAUD D'AVESNES DES—*died 1743.* *Oil.*  
Capitaine d'Infanterie, 1735.

COL. HARWOOD.

MELOISES, ANGELIQUE CARTIER DE LOTBINIÈRE DES. *Oil.*  
Wife of preceding.

COL. HARWOOD.

MIGNAULT, REV. PIERRE MARIE. *Oil.*

Curé de Chambly ; founded the college of Chambly.

ÉVÊCHÉ DE MONTRÉAL.

MOLSON, WILLIAM. ( -1875.)

Benefactor of McGill College and the General Hospital.

MONCKTON, HONORABLE ROBERT. (*Lieutenant-General.*)

Led one of the divisions on the Plains of Abraham, September 13th, 1759.

MONGEON, CHARLES—1801-1841. *Oil.*

One of the Sons of Liberty. His entire establishment at St. Athanase d'Iberville was burnt 1837.

CHS. MONGEON.

MONGEON, ROSALIE DAVIGNON. *Oil.*

Born 1811. Widow of Captain Charles Mongeon. Entered the Convent of Jesus-Marie at Longueuil, 1841.

CHS MONGEON.

MONDELET, J. P., N. P.

C. A. DESSAULLES, St. Hyacinthe.

MONDELET, MADAME.

IDEM.

MONLE (JAMES). Chief-Justice. Died 1819.

MONTCALM DE SAINT VERAN, LOUIS JOSEPH, (1712-1759) *Oil.*

Commander of the French troops in Canada.

L'ABBÉ VERREAU

MONTENACH, FORTUNÉ CHARLES DE. *Miniature.*

Capitaine au régiment des Meurons.

MDE. RYAN

MONTIGNY, JACQUES TESTARD DE. (1663-1737.) *Miniature*

Knight of St. Louis. Captain. One of the greatest warriors of early Canada.

RECORDER DE MONTIGNY.

MONTIGNY, MARIE DE LA PORTE DE LOUVIGNY—died 1763.

*Miniature*

Daughter of the Governor of Three-Rivers and wife of preceding.

DO

MONTIGNY, JEAN-BAPTISTE TESTARD, *Chevalier de 1724-1786.*

*Miniature.*

Knight of St. Louis. Fought at the Monongahéla 1755, at the capture of Fort Bull by the Léry 1756, and at Chouaguen. Wounded at Niagara, 1759, and taken prisoner.

DO

MONTIGNY, CHARLOTTE TROTTIER DES RIVIÈRES. *Miniature.*

Wife of preceding.

MONTIGNY, ANDRÉ FRANÇOIS TESTARD DE. *Miniature.*

One of the body guards of Louis XVI. Born at Blois, France, 1767

MONTIGNY C. A. T. DE

One of the founders of St. Jerome.

RECORDER DE MONTIGNY

MOUNT, DOCTOR PHILIP. *Oil.*

Surgeon-Major (84th) Royal Highland Emigrants 1774). Replaced Dr Bender as Surgeon-Major of the Hesse-Hanau Chasseurs, 1783. Married Christine Munro of Fowlis.

DR P. E. MOUNT.

MOUNT, (CHRISTINE MUNRO OF FOWLIS). *Oil.*

Daughter of the Hon. Colonel John Munro of Fowlis, M.L.C. Wife of the preceding.

DR P. E. MOUNT.

MUNRO, HENRIETTE.

Wife of Judge D. Mondelet.

MONONGAHÉLA DE BEAUJEU.

MURRAY, JAMES. *Oil painting by Hamel.*

Governor of Quebec 1760-1763. At the same time General Gage was Governor of Montreal and Colonel Burton, Governor of Three Rivers. Murray was subsequently Governor-General 1763-1767.

L'ABBE VERREAU.

NOISEUX, REV. F.-X. *Vicaire Général.*

OLD PAINTINGS. (2).

From the Church at Tadoussac.

OLIER.

Founder of the Sulpicians.

ARCHEVÊCHÉ DE MONTRÉAL.

OURE, CATHERINE. *Oil.*

Fille d'un chef Huron de Lorette.

PAPINEAU, HON. JOSEPH.

Father of the leader of the movement in 1837.

C. A. DESSAULLES.

PAPINEAU, HON. JOSEPH LOUIS. (1786-1871). *Oil.*

Leader of Rebellion of 1837.

IDEM.

PAPINEAU, MADAME.

Wife of the preceding.

IDEM.

PAQUIN. REVD JACQUES. *Oil.* 1791-1847.

Whilst Curé in St. Eustache during the Rebellion of 1837, he wrote his *Journal Historique des Evénements de St-Eustache.*

C. A. M. GLOBENSKY.

PAUL, FRÈRE PAUL.

The last of the Recollets.

ARCHÉVÊCHÉ, Montreal,

PEEL, RT. HON. SIR ROBERT.

This engraving was presented by the proprietors of the *Montreal Gazette* to their subscribers.

*Exhibited by M. de Beaujeu.*

POTHIER, HON. TOUSSAINT. *Oil.*

Seigneur of Fief Lagauchetière. A partner in the old North-West Company ; Major in the corps of Voyageurs who took Detroit in the war of 1812.

MISS SELBY.

POULAIN, JEAN.

Merchant of Verchères, born at Charlesbourg, 1749.

REPENTIGNY, LOUIS LE GARDEUR, MARQUIS DE.

Governor of Senegal, Brigadier, &c. Commanded at the Battle of Montmorency, &c. Married Marie Gilles de Léry.

COL. HARWOOD.

RICHARDSON, HON. JOHN. *Oil.* (1755-1831.)

One of the founders and first President of the Montreal General Hospital.

ROCHEBLAVE, HON. PIERRE RASTEL DE. *Oil.*

Son of Marie Pierre Louis de Rastel, Sieur de Rocheblave, M. P. for Leinster. An old North Wester. Represented the county of

Leinster before being called to the Upper House. Died in 1840, aged 70 years.

MISS DE ROCHEBLAVE.

ROCHEBLAVE, NOËL RASTEL DE. *Oil.*

Brother of the former ; died accidentally, going up to Detroit.

MISS DE ROCHEBLAVE.

ROUVILLE, JEAN BAPTISTE HERTEL DE. (1670-1722.)

Knight of St. Louis. Led the attack on Dærfeld in mid-winter, 1703-4.

HERTEL DE ROUVILLE.

SALABERRY, IGNACE MICHEL LOUIS ANTOINE D'IRUMBERRY DE.

*Miniature on ivory.* (1752-1825.)

Distinguished himself in 1775. Married Catherine Françoise Hertel. Major of the Canadian Royal Volunteers. A friend of the Duke of Kent.

C. DE SALABERRY.

SALABERRY COL. HON. CHARLES-MICHEL D'IRUMBERRY DE. (1778-1829.) *Oil painting.*

The hero of Chateauguay. (1778-1826.)

do do (Engraving.)

M. DE BEAUJEU.

SALABERRY, MARIE ANNE HERTEL DE ROUVILLE, (1788.) *Miniature.*

Daughter of Hon. J. B. Melchior de Rouville, and wife of the "Hero of Chateauguay."

C. DE SALABERRY.

SELBY GEORGE, M. D. An old Montreal Physician (1760-1835.) *Oil.*

MISS SELBY.

SELBY, WILLIAM DUNBAR. M. D. *Oil.* ( -1829.)

Son of the former. Married 1815, a daughter of the Hon. François Baby.

MISS SELBY.

SELBY (MISS DUNBAR).

Wife of preceding.

MISS SELBY.

SMALL (MAJOR-GENERAL) JOHN. *Oil.*

Governor of Guernsey ; Colonel of Second Battalion, Royal Highland Emigrants. which he raised (1774). Led one of the three



columns at Bunker's Hill. Lieutenant in the 42nd (*Black Watch*) at Carillon. (1758.)

DE B. MACDONALD.

ST. JOSEPT, RÉV. MÈRE MARIE DE LA TROCHE DE. *Oil.*

Came from the Monastery of the Ursulines of Tours, with the Ven Marie de l'Incarnation to found the Monastery at Quebec in 1639. Died in 1650.

URSULINES OF QUEBEC.

ST. OURS, HON. CHARLES LOUIS ROCH DE. (1753-1834). *Oil.*

Son of Pierre Roch de St. Ours. Officer in the French Troops.

Mlle DE ST. OURS.

SŒUR MARIE DE LA CORNE.

L'Hopital General, Quebec.

SŒUR DUCHESNEAU, DE L'ENFANT JÉSUS.

L'Hopital General, Quebec.

SŒUR DE RAMEZAY.

L'Hopital General, Quebec.

SŒUR SOUMANDRÉ, DE ST. AUGUSTIN.

Foundress of L'Hopital General, Quebec.

SOULANGES, CHEVALIER PIERRE JOUBERT DE.

M. DE BEAUJEU.

SOULANGES, Mlle DE

Marie-Généviève Joybert, épouse de Paul Joseph Le Moyne, chevalier de Longueuil, gouverneur du Détroit, puis des Trois-Rivières, et enfin de la citadelle et place de Québec.

MONONGAHÉLA DE BEAUJEU.

ST. ONGE, REV. PIERRE DE.

Vicaire General.

STRACHAN, Bishop of Toronto. *Mezzotint.*

Born April 12, 1778, came to Canada in 1799. Created Bishop in 1839, and continued in that office until his death at an advanced age; he retained his freshness and vigour to the last.

TEGAKOUITA, KATHERINE, The Iroquois nun.

CURÉ FORBES, Caughnawaga.

TODD, ISAAC. *Oil.*

One of the old North Westers, and a partner in business with

James McGill. He was one of the early members of the congregation of St. Gabriel Church. Died 1815.

DE B. McDONALD

TURGEON, MGR.

SÉMINAIRE DE QUEBEC

VALLÉ, MICHEL HERMÉNÉGILDE.

Né à Montréal, le 15 Sept. 1770, fils de Pierre Vallé et de Catherine Tréflé-Rottot, ordonné prêtre le 17 août 1794 ; vicaire à Vaudreuil ; 1798 curé de Lachine ; 1802-10 de St. Charles, de Chambly et de St. Hilaire ; 1812 de St. Pierre, rivière du Sud ; décédé à St. Thomas, le 23 oct. 1823, à l'âge de 53 ans, inhumé à St. Pierre susdit.

HON. JUGE BABY

*By Mad de B. Monle*

VILLERAI, M. ROUEN DE, *Miniature*

VIGER, HON. D. B. *Oil by Hamel.*

A noted political leader.

VIGER, JACQUES. (1787-1858). *Oil.*

First mayor of the City of Montreal. Distinguished antiquarian, numismatist and chronicler.

ÉVÊCHÉ DE MONTRÉAL.

WILLIAM IV. King of England.

After whom Sorel was named William Henry.

MISS SELBY.

WOLFE, GENERAL JAMES. (1726-1759). *Oil by Hudson.*

Took Quebec 1759.

do En marqueterie.

L'ABBÉ VERREAU.

YOUVILLE, MARIE MARGUERITE DE FROST DE LA JEMMURAI.

*Tableau à l'huile par Beaucourt. (1701-1771).*

Foundress of the Grey Nuns, Montreal.

SŒURS GRISES.

The following portraits (*Oil paintings*) were exhibited through the kindness of the Governors of the Montreal General Hospital :

GERRARD, SAMUEL.

One of the early workers in the interest of the Montreal General Hospital. President of the Bank of Montreal. Died March 24th., 1857, aged 89.

**MOLSON, HONORABLE JOHN (1).** (1764-1836).

The first step towards steam navigation of the St. Lawrence, was taken by Mr. Molson. President of the Bank of Montreal. Executive Council of Lower Canada.

**MOLSON, HONORABLE JOHN. (2).** (1787-1860.)

Son of the foregoing. President of the first Railroad. And one of the Founders of Molson Bank.

**REID, HON. JAMES, CHIEF JUSTICE.**

The Hon. James Reid, was one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench for 33 years ; during 15 of which he presided as chief-justice. No man ever possessed more respect and confidence during his judicial career ; he was regarded as an upright and impartial judge, his integrity was inflexible. His widow, (who was the sister of the Hon. W. McGillivray) built the west wing of the Montreal General Hospital as a memorial of this worthy citizen.

**SKAKEL ALEX., A. L., L. L. D.** (1776-1846).

A generous friend to the Montreal General Hospital.

The following list of Governors, Intendants, Bishops, is intended as a record ; the portraits of those marked \* were on exhibition.

\* **SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN**—(1608-1635.)

First Governor of New France and Founder of Quebec. Born at Brouage in 1567. Founded Quebec July 3rd 1608, and died there on Christmas Day 1635.

**DE CHATEAUFORT.**

Acting Governor of the colony until May, 1636.

**CHARLES HUALT DE MONTMAGNY**—(1636-1647.)

During his administration the settlement of Montreal was established.

**LOUIS D'AILLEBOUST**—(1647-1651.)

He originally came to Canada with colonists for the Island of Montreal. Died at Quebec in 1660.

**JEAN DE LAUZON**—(1651-1658.)

He was one of the principals of Richelieu's company. De Lauzon was succeeded by his son, who in turn gave way to the former governor, D'Ailleboust, who was superseded in 1658 by Viscount d'Ar-genson.

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The portrait of those marked \* were on exhibition.

PIERRE DE VOYER, VISCOUNT D'ARGENSON—(1658-1661.)

His Government seems to have consisted of little else than barbaric invasions, and civil and religious quarrels.

PIERRE DU BOIS, BARON D'AVAGOUR—(1661-1663.)

He was of a resolute temperament and brought into the affairs of Canada the rigidity that he had contracted in the military service ; and during the whole time he held office in New France, he had constant disputes with Bishop Laval, principally with reference to the liquor traffic, which the latter wished to prohibit.

AUGUSTIN DE SAFFRAY-MÉSY—(1663-1665.)

He was a man of haughty and obstinate temper, and having quarrelled with his Council, he took upon himself to send back to France two of its principal members—an arbitrary act which procured his own recall in 1665. He died at Quebec, however, before the dispatch arrived.

ALEXANDRE DE PROUVILLE, MARQUIS DE TRACY.

Arrived at Quebec in 1665, as Viceroy and Lieutenant-General ; DE COURCELLES was named under him as Governor and JEAN TALON as Intendant. The Viceroy brought with him the Carignan regiment and a large body of settlers.

DANIEL DE REMY DE COURCELLES—(1666-1672.)

By skilful diplomacy, he averted a threatened Indian war. He had fixed upon Cataraqui, near the present site of Kingston, Ont., as an eligible point for the erection of a fort for the protection of the fur traders and to check Indian incursions.

LOUIS DE BUADE, BARON DE PALUAN AND COMTE DE FRONTENAC—(1672-1682.)—1689-1698.)

Frontenac was a bold and valorous soldier and a most successful administrator, but principally on account of some despotic acts, he was recalled in 1682.

In 1689, he was reappointed governor, and in 1690, he defeated Sir William Phipps and the English fleet before Quebec. He died in 1698, and was inhumed in the Recollet Church at Québec.

M. LE FEBVRE DE LA BARRE—(1682-1685.)

His general management of affairs was extremely bad, and in consequence of dissatisfaction felt at his want of success he was recalled in 1685, and he left the province without regret.

JACQUES RÉNÉ DE BRISAY, MARQUIS DE DENONVILLE—(1685-1689.)

LOUIS HECTOR DE CALLIÈRES—(1698-1703)

In 1701, a temporary pacification and alliance of all the Indian tribes was effected by him. Died at Quebec in 1703.

PHILIPPE DE RIGAUD, MARQUIS DE VAUDREUIL—(1703-1725.)

He was married at Quebec, to the daughter of Chevalier de Soulanges and Miss de Lotbinière. This marriage was viewed with dissatisfaction by the French ministry, who did not wish him, nor any of the governors, to ally themselves with the Canadian families.

He died at Quebec, 1725, universally regretted by the people of the colony. His administration was marked, for the most part, with tranquility, and his measures, whether civil or military, were crowned with success.

CHARLES, MARQUIS DE BEAUHARNOIS—(1726-1746.)

Baron de Longueuil acted as administrator in the interval since the death of Vaudreuil.

ROLAND MICHEL BARRIN, COUNT DE LA GALISSONNIÈRE—(1717-1749)

He was a distinguished marine officer, active, energetic and enlightened as a civilian. and spent in scientific pursuits such leisure as his public duties allowed him. He gave a strong impulse to the administration.

JACQUES PIERRE DE TAFFANEL, MARQUIS DE LA JONQUIÈRE—(1749-1751.)

His government was marked by considerable firmness, and he carried out generally the policy of La Galissonnière.

He died at Quebec, May 17th, 1752, and was buried in the Recolled Church, alongside of Frontenac and Vaudreuil.

DUQUESNE, DE MENNEVALLE, MARQUIS—(1752-1755.)

A brave and judicious Governor, who during three most important years (1752-55) pursued such a firm and vigorous policy, as to call forth the admiration of the people of Canada and his native country.

\* PIERRE-FRANÇOIS, MARQUIS DE VAUDREUIL-CAVAGNAL—(1755-1760.)

The last Governor of Canada under French domination.

#### ENGLISH GOVERNORS OF CANADA

\* MURRAY JAMES. *Oil by Hamel.*

Governor of Quebec.—(1760-1763.)

Gen. Gage, Governor of Montreal.

Col. Burton, Governor of Three-Rivers. -

Governor General.—(1763-1767.)

\* CARLETON GUY.—(1768-1777.)

Lieut.-Governor (1767). *Oil.*

BY HAMEL.

CRAMAHE.

Deputy-Governor. (1770-1774).

HALDIMAND, GENERAL SIR FREDERIC, K. B.—(1777-1785.) *Oil.*

HAMILTON, HENRY.—(1785-1786).

DORCHESTER (Guy Carleton) AS LORD. Second term. (1786-1796.)

CLARKE, SIR A. MAJOR-GENERAL.

Lieut.-Governor. (1792-1793).

PRESCOTT, MAJOR-GENERAL.—(1796-1800).

MILNES, ROBERT SHORE,

Lieut.-Governor. (1799-1807).

DUNN.

Deputy-Governor. (1805).

\* CRAIG, SIR JAMES H.—(1807-1811).

\* PRÉVOST, SIR GEO. *Oil.*

Given by him to the Hon. Ch. de Lotbinière.

\* PRÉVOST LADY.

Presented by herself to the Ursulines of Quebec.

DRUMMOND, SIR GORDON.—(1815-1816).

Born at Montreal.

SHERBROOKE, SIR JOHN COPE.—(1816-1819).

\* RICHMOND & LENNOX, DUKE OF.—(1819-1820). *Miniature on ivory.*

\* DALHOUSIE, GEORGE EARL OF.—(1820-1828).

\* KEMPT, SIR JAMES.—(1828-1830). *Oil.*

\* AYLMEER, LORD.—(1830-1833). *Oil.*

Presented by himself to the Ursulines of Quebec.

\* AYLMEER LADY, ditto ditto.

- \* GOSFORD, EARL OF, G. C. B.—(1835-1838. *Oil*.  
 BY ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.
- DURHAM, JOHN GEORGE LAMBTON, EARL OF.—(1838). *Oil*.
- COLBORNE, SIR JOHN.—(1838-1839).
- SYDENHAM, LORD.—(1839-1841).
- BAGOT, SIR CHARLES.—(1842-1843).
- \* METCALFE, CHARLES, LORD.—(1843-1845).
- ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, LORD. (Engraving).

#### INTENDANTS OF NEW FRANCE.

- \* TALON, JEAN. Comte d'Orsainville (1666-1668).
- BOUTEROUÉ, CLAUDE DE. (1668-1675).
- DUCHESNEAU, JACQUES. (1675-1682).
- MEULES, JACQUES DE. (1682-1686).
- CHAMPIGNY, JEAN BOCHART, SEIGNEUR DE. (1686-1702).
- BEAUHARNOIS, FRANÇOIS DE. (1702-1705).
- RAUDOT, JACQUES. (Sr.) (1705-1711).
- His son assumed control of the department of Finance.
- BEGON, CLAUDE MICHEL, Seigneur de la Picardière (1712-1726).
- DUPUIS, CLAUDE, THOMAS. (1726-1728).
- D'AIGREMONT, CLÉRAMBAULT, Commissaire-Ordonnateur. (1728).
- HOCQUART, GILLES. (1731-1748).
- BIGOT, FRANÇOIS. (1748-1760).

#### BISHOPS OF QUEBEC.

- \* DE LAVAL, MGR. FRANÇOIS DE MONTMORENCY. 1658-1688. (*Oil by Plamondon.*)
- \* SAINT-VALIER, MGR. JEAN BAPTISTE DE LA CROIX-CHEVRIÈRES DE. Second Bishop of Quebec. 1688-1727.
- \* DUPLESSIS DE MORNAY, MGR. LOUIS FRANÇOIS. Third Bishop of Quebec. Never came to Canada. Resigned See 1733.
- \* DOSQUET, PIERRE HERMAN. Fourth Bishop of Quebec. 1734-1739.
- \* DE L'AUBE-RIVIÈRE, MGR. FRANÇOIS LOUIS POURROY DE.

Fifth Bishop of Quebec. 1740. Died a few days after his arrival in Quebec, 20th August, only 29 years of age, of a pestilential disease caught on shipboard.

\* DUBREUIL DE PONTBRIAND, MGR. HENRI MARIE.

Sixth Bishop of Quebec. 1741-1760. Last Bishop appointed by France.

\* BRIANT, MGR. JEAN OLIVIER.

Seventh Bishop of Quebec. 1764-1784.

\* D'ESGLIS. MGR. LOUIS PHILIPPE MARIAUCHEAU.

Eighth Bishop of Quebec. 1784-1788. He was the first of Canadian descent. Son of the Chev, d'Esglis and Louise de Lotbinière.

\* HUBERT, MGR. JEAN FRANÇOIS DE.

Ninth Bishop of Quebec. 1788-1797.

\* BAILLY DE MESSEIN, MGR CHARLES FRANÇOIS DE.

Coadjutor-Bishop of the last.

\* DENAULT, MGR. PIERRE.

Tenth Bishop of Quebec. 1797-1806.

\* PLESSIS, MGR. JOSEPH OCTAVE.

Eleventh Bishop of Quebec. 1806-1825.

\* PANET, MGR BERNARD CLAUDE,

Twelfth Bishop of Quebec. 1825-1833.

\* SIGNAY, MGR. JOSEPH.

Thirteenth Bishop of Quebec. 1833-1850.

#### CATHOLIC BISHOPS OF MONTREAL.

\* LARTIGUE, MGR. JEAN JACQUES. (*Oil.*)

\* BOURGET, MGR. IGNACE. (*Oil.*)

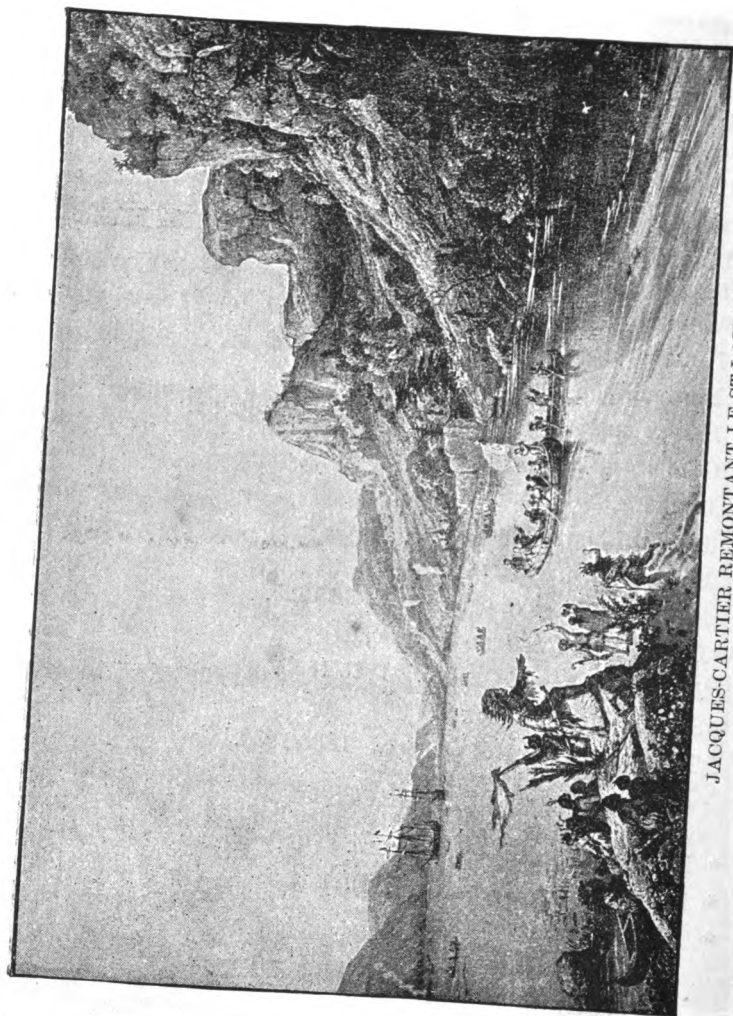
\* TASCHEREAU, CARDINAL.

#### ENGLISH BISHOPS.

\* MOUNTAIN. RIGHT REV. JACOB D. D. *Colored Photo.*

Born in England, in 1750. Dr. Mountain arrived in Quebec November 1st, 1793, to take charge of his new diocese. For 32 years he presided over the Church in British North America, and raised it from nothing, as it were, to the high standard which it had





JACQUES-CARTIER REMONTANT LE ST-LAURENT

attained at his death. He died at Marchmont, near Quebec, June 16th 1825, aged 75.

\* MOUNTAIN, RT. REV. G. J.

Born in England in 1789, came to Canada with his father in 1793. Consecrated Bishop of Montreal, February 14th, 1836. In 1850, when the diocese had become too large for him to administer alone, Dr. Fulford was appointed to the See of Montreal, and Bishop Mountain assumed the title of Bishop of Quebec. He was the founder of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and the Church Society. He is deservedly remembered for the active part he took in ministering to the fever-stricken emigrants at Grosse Isle, in 1849, and also during the time of the cholera of 1832-4. He died in 1863.

FULFORD, RT. REV. FRANCIS.

OXENDEN, RT. REV. ASHTON.

BOND, RT. REV. W. B.

## SUPÉRIEURS DE LA COMPAGNIE DE JÉSUS

DANS LES

COLONIES FRANÇAISES DE L'AMÉRIQUE DU NORD.

*From the list of Superiors of the Jesuits prepared by Rev. Father  
Arthur E. Jones, S. J., St. Mary's College.  
Published for the first time.*

PIERRE BIARD, Sup. à Port Royal et à St-Sauveur—Né à Grenoble en 1575—Entré, 1590—Arrivé, 1611—Mort à Avignon, 19 Nov. 1622—Il était de retour en France en Mai 1614—Sup. 1611-1614—Prov. Lyon.

CHARLES LALEMANT, Sup. à Québec, comme ceux qui suivent—Né à Paris, 17 Nov. 1587—Entré, 29 Juillet 1607—Arrivé, 19 Juin 1625—Retour en France, 1638—Mort à Paris, 18 Nov. 1674—Sup. 1625-1629—Québec entre les mains des Anglais—Prov. France.

\* PAUL LE JEUNE, né dans le diocèse de Châlons, Champagne, 1592—Entré, 1613—Arrivé à Tadoussac, 6 Juin 1632—Retour, 30 Oct. 1649—Mort à Paris, 7 Août 1664—Sup. 1632-1639—Prov. France.

3

- BARTHÉLEMY VIMONT**, né 1593—Entré à Rouen 15 Nov. 1613—  
Arrivé au Port Ste-Anne, Cap-Breton, 24 Août 1629—Retour,  
22 Oct. 1659—Mort à Vannes 13 Juillet 1667—Sup. 1639 1645  
—Prov. France.
- JÉRÔME LALEMANT**, né à Paris 1593—Entré, 2 Oct. 1609—Arrivé,  
25 Juin 1638—Mort à Québec, 26 Janvier 1673—Sup. 1645-  
1650—Prov. France.
- \* **PAUL RAGUENEAU**, né 1607—Entré, 21 Août 1626—Arrivé, 28  
Juin 1636—Retour, 12 Août 1662—Mort à Paris, 3 Sept. 1680  
—Sup. 1650-1653—Prov. France.
- FRANÇOIS LE MERCIER**, né 1604—Entré à Paris, 14 Oct. 1623  
(al. 1620)—Arrivé, 20 Juillet 1635—Retour, 1673—Mort à la  
Martinique, 16 Oct. 1692 (al. 12 Juin 1690)—Sup. 1653-1656  
—Prov. France.
- JEAN DE QUEN**, né à Amiens 1600 (al. 1604)—Entré, 13 Sept. 1620  
—Arrivé, 17 Août 1635—Mort à Québec, 8 Oct. 1659—Sup.  
1656 - 6 Août 1659—Prov. France.
- JÉRÔME LALEMANT**, pour la seconde fois—Sup. 6 Août 1659 - 6 Août  
1665—Prov. France.
- FRANÇOIS LE MERCIER**, pour la seconde fois—Sup. 6 Août 1665-  
12 Juillet 1671—Prov. France.
- CLAUDE DABLON**, né à Dieppe en 1618—Entré, 27 Août 1639 —  
Arrivé, 1655—Mort à Québec, 20 Sept. 1697—Sup. 12 Juil.  
1671 (nommé en 1670, il ne put quitter le Lac Supérieur qu'en  
1671) 6 Août 1680—Prov. France.
- THIERRY BESCHEFER**, né 1631—Entré, 1654—Arrivé, 19 Juin 1665  
Retour, 1690—Mort . . . ?—Sup. 6 Août 1680 - 18 Oct. 1686  
Prov. Champagne.
- CLAUDE DABLON**, pour la seconde fois—Sup. 18 Oct. 1686—Août  
1693—Prov. France.
- JACQUES BRUYAS**, né 1637—Entré, . . . ?—Arrivé, 3 Août 1666—  
—Mort au Sault-St-Louis, Iroquois—Sup. . . . Août 1693-25 ou  
29 Août 1698—Prov. Lyon.
- MARTIN BOUVART**, né à Chartres, 1639—Entré, 10 Août 1658—  
—Arrivé, 30 Sept. 1673—Mort à Québec, 10 Août 1705—Sup.  
25 ou 29 Août 1698-22 Août 1704—Prov. France.

VINCENT BIGOT, né 1647—Entré, . . . ?—Arrivé, 1680—Retour, 1713—Mort à Paris, 7 Sept. 1820—Sup. 21 Août 1704—10 Sept. 1710—Prov. France.

JOSEPH LS. GERMAIN, né . . . ? Entré . . . ?—Arrivé, 1687—Mort à Québec, Janvier 1722—Sup. 10 Sept. 1710—1 Oct. 1716—Prov. Toulouse.

JULIEN GARNIER, né 6 Janvier 1643—Entré, 26 Sept. 1660—Arrivé, 27 Oct. 1662—Mort à Québec, 31 Janvier 1730—Sup. 1 Oct. 1716—1719—Prov. France.

PIERRE DE LA CHASSE, né 7 Mars 1669—Entré, 14 Oct. 1687—Arrivé, 1699—Mort à Québec, 27 Sept. 1749—Sup. 1719—6 Août 1726—Prov. France.

JEAN-BAPTISTE DU PARC, né 28 Juin 1676—Entré, 28 Sept. 1695—Arrivé, 1707—Mort à Québec, 31 Janv. 1742—Sup. 6 Août 1726—Sept. 1732—Prov. France.

PIERRE DE LAUZON, né à Poitiers, 26 Sept. 1687—Entré, 24 Nov. 1702—Arrivé, 1716—Mort à Québec, 5 Sept. 1742—Sup. Sept. 1732—1739—Prov. Aquitaine.

JEAN-BAPTISTE DE SAINT-PÉ, né 21 Oct. 1686—Entré, 15 Oct. 1703—Arrivé, 1719—Mort à Québec, 8 Juillet 1770—Sup. Oct. 1739—Oct. 1748—Prov. Aquitaine.

GABRIEL MARCOL, né 12 Avril 1692—Entré, 14 Sept. 1708—Arrivé, Juin 1723—Mort à Québec, 17 Oct. 1755—Sup. Oct. 1748—Oct. 1754—Prov. Champagne.

JEAN-BAPTISTE DE SAINT-PÉ, pour la seconde fois—Sup. Oct. 1754—1763 ?—Prov. Aquitaine.

AUGUSTIN LOUIS DE GLAPION, né 8 Juillet 1719—Entré, 10 Oct. 1735—Arrivé, 1744—Mort à Québec, 24 Fév. 1790—Sup. 1763—24 Fév. 1790—Prov. France.

\* JEAN JOSEPH CASOT, né 4 Oct. 1728—Entré, 16 Déc. 1753—Arrivé, 1757—Ordonné, 20 Déc. 1766—Mort à Québec, 16 mars 1800—Sup. 24 Fév. 1790—16 Mars 1800—Prov. France.

#### SUPERIORS OF THE SEMINARY OF MONTREAL.

ABBÉ DE QUEYLUS. (1657-1661), (1668-1671).

REV. GABRIEL SOUART. (1661-1668), (1674-1676).

“ DOLLIER DE CASSON. (1671-1674), 1678-1701).

Laid out the streets of Montreal.

REV. F. LEFEBVRE. (1676-1678).

" F. DE BELMONT. (1701-1732).

Published the first History of Montreal.

\* REV. L. NORMAND. (1732-1759).

" MONTGOLFIER. (1759-1791).

Was proposed as Bishop.

REV. G. BRASSIER. (1791-1798).

\* " J. H. A. ROUX. (1798-1831).

" J. V. QUIBLIER. (1831-1846).

### CURÉS DE MONTREAL.

REV. G. PÉROT. (1678-1680).

" P. RÉMY. (1680).

" J. FRÉMONT. (1680-1682), (1693-1694).

" E. GUYOTTE. (1682-1693).

" M. CAILLE. (1694-1696).

" R. C. DE BRESLAY. (1696-1703).

" Y. PRIAT. (1703-1717), (1721-1725).

" J. RANGEARD. (1717-1721).

" B. BARET. (1721).

" J. G. DE L'ESCOAT. (1725-1730),

" A. DÉAT. (1730-1760).

" L. JOLIVET. (1760-1776).

" F. DESERY. (1776-1793).

" C. M. LE SAULNIER. (1793-1830).

" C. FAY. (1830-1849).

### INDIAN RELICS EXHIBITED BY R. W. McLACHLAN.

*Dug up on the site of the Indian Village of Hochelaga.*

1. Stone Hammer.
2. Stone Axe.
3. Stone Celt or Skinner.
4. Stone Chopper.
5. Flint Flakes.
6. Flint Arrow head from Pointe aux Trembles.
7. Native Copper bugle beads.
8. Bone pottery marker.

9. Bone Bodkin.
10. Bone Piercer.
11. Bone Gouge.
12. Other Bone Instruments.
13. Portion of a human skull used for a drinking cup.
14. Arm Bone of an Indian.
15. Broken specimens.
16. Head in pottery.
17. Head in pottery.
18. Broken specimens of pipes in pottery.
19. A portion of a vessel showing arrangement for hanging it over the fire.

## FRAGMENTS FROM A MONTREAL FEAST FOUR - HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

*"Un festin à manger tout."*

## MENU

<i>Represented by Fragments of</i>		
Soup	Beaver Head Broth	Beaver Jaw
Fish	Boiled Sucker	Bones and Scales of Sucker
Entrées	Beaver's Tail	Tail Bones of Beaver
	Snails	Snail Shells
	River Mussels	Mussel Shells
	Baked Partridge	Leg and Wing Bone
Roast	Broiled Haunch of Venison	Bones of Virginia Deer
	Bear Ham	Bones of Bear
Boiled	Green Corn	Corn Cob
Vegetables	Stewed Pumpkin	Pumpkin Seed
	Baked Beans	} Charred Bean
	Parched Beans	
Pudding	Parched Corn	} Grain of Indian Corn
	Corn Cake	
Dessert	Choke Cherries	Cherry Stone
	Plums	Plum Stone
	Butter Nuts	Nut Shells
Nepenthe	The Pipe of Peace	Oldest Specimen of Tobacco in the world. Pottery pipes.

## FROM HOPKINS' ISLAND, NEAR DUNDEE, P. Q.

21. A large variety of Flint Arrow heads.
22. Spear heads.
23. A variety of limestone celts or skinners.
24. A stone wedge.
25. Stone gouges.
26. A fragment of a mound builders' pipe, showing that commerce was carried on between Canadian Indians and those of the Mississippi Valley.
27. Fragment of a pipe in pottery.
28. Fragments of vessels in pottery, showing designs differing altogether from those of Hochelaga.

## FROM THE OTTAWA VALLEY

29. A Quartz arrow head.
30. A Lime stone celt or skinner.
31. A stone chisel or wedge.
32. A stone gouge.
33. A tapping gouge.

## RELICS OF THE HURON INDIANS.

34. A native copper chisel from near Bridgenorth.
35. A serpent's head pottery pipe from Bobcaygeon.
36. A Flint arrow head from Bobcaygeon.
37. A stone pipe from near Glenarm.
38. Specimens of pottery from Glenarm.
39. An Iroquois arrow head from Auburn, N. Y.

## WYANDOT INDIANS.

40. 6 beautifully finished arrow heads from Norfolk County, Ont.

## FROM PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

41. A stone Hoe.
42. A larger Hoe from near Picton.
43. Rubber arrow head.
44. Chipped arrow head.

EXHIBITED BY HONORABLE EDWARD MURPHY, MONTREAL.

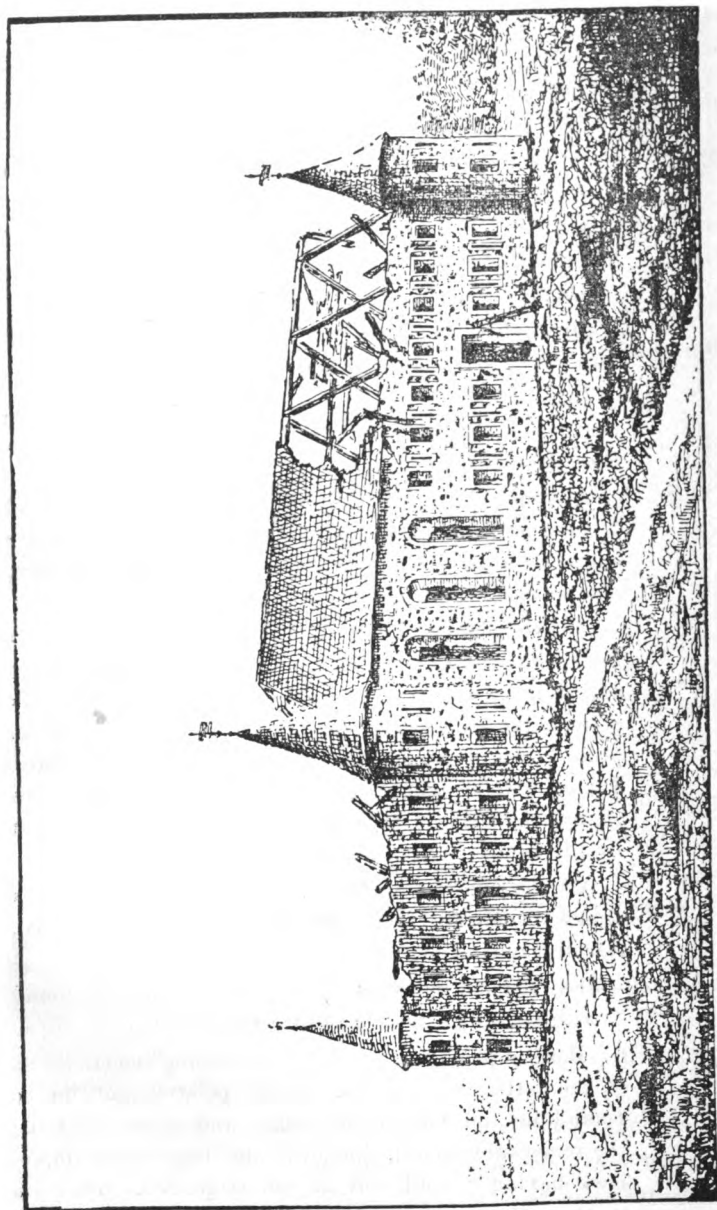
*Aboriginal Antiquities,*

Found by him in 1860, between Mansfield and Metcalfe Streets, a

little south of Sherbrooke Street, on the site of the old Indian Village of Hochelaga, visited by Jacques-Cartier, A.D. 1535.

- Tray No. 1—Fragments of earthen vessels ; some very tasteful, "*basket patterns*," and of graceful shapes. 24 *pieces*.
- " 2—Ditto, ditto, with circles, dots and lines made with the bone stamps in tray 10. 30 *pieces*.
- " 3—Ditto, ditto, plain and "*netted patterns*." 8 *pieces*.
- " 4—Ditto, ditto, fragments of "*Corn ear pattern*," and two pieces much crusted and blackened by use. 9 *pieces*.
- " 5—Round disks of pottery, 2 *pieces*, 1 with hole in centre and notched edge, 3 *pieces* of rounded flat stones, uses unknown. 6 *pieces*.
- " 6—A stone skinner or axe, well made ; also figure of female head and an angular piece of pottery, these supposed to have been as ears to vessels used in cooking, also a piece of rock crystal. 4 *pieces*.
- " 7—Tobacco pipes and pipe stems, some of them exhibit much skill and taste in making. The patterns elegant and simple. One of them very elaborate and unlike in style to the others, is supposed to have been a "*pipe of peace*" from some distant tribe of Indians. 9 *pieces*. Ditto, ditto, fragments of pipe bowls 4 *pieces*. Pipe stems, fragments of various styles, ends of two much cut by the teeth. 9 *pieces*.
- " 8—Articles used for food, viz : shells, butter-nuts, plum stones, snail-shell and several *pieces* of charcoal. About 20 *pieces*.
- " 9—Jaws (2) and many teeth, &c., of the beaver, found with the shells, nuts, &c. *Several pieces*.
- " 10—Bone implements, stamps for stamping the circles as on the pottery in tray No. 2, also pointed and flat to make lines and dots on the basket and other patterns, the remarkable one in this lot is the large bone implement having 8 teeth cut at the large end, either to stamp or to make a number of lines at once. 6 *pieces*.





CHATEAU DE LONGUEUIL.

- “ 11—Bone implements, 1 fish spear and five bone articles, ground and nicely made, uses not known. 6 *pieces*.
- “ 12—Piece of human skull, part of circle of 4 to 5 in. diameter, with a countersunk hole near the edge and 4 distinct notches near it on the edge,—this is supposed to have been a trophy, the notches indicating the number of “*scalps*” taken, and the hole to suspend it on the chest by a string. 1 *piece*.
- “ 13—Metallic articles—A dagger or knife blade, of steel, 1 piece of iron and 2 nails, all much rusted. 4 *pieces*.

EXHIBITED BY HORACE T. MARTIN.

Bone Stylus used by Hochelaga Indians to decorate pottery.

By WILLIAM FRASER.—Hache Indienne.

By J. O. DION, Chambly.—Reliques Indiennes.

INDIAN RELICS EXHIBITED BY M. DE BEAUJEU.

Stone Pipe.	Blood Indians.
Tom-Tom.	Sioux Indians.
War Pipe.	do
Council Pipe	do
Old Maid's Pipe	do
Sling-Shot.	Stony Indians.
1. Peace God.	} Queen Charlotte Island Indians, Alaska.
2. Water God.	
3. War God.	

### NUMISMATICS.

The following is a record of by far the most complete and interesting collection of money, paper money and medals, relating to Montreal, (for the most part) ever exhibited.

EXHIBITED BY R. W. MACLACHLAN.

#### MONTREAL COINS.

Wellington copper, 1816, the first Montreal coin.

Montreal British Militia.

The North West Company beaver coin, 1820.

Canada halfpenny, 1830 and 1841, issued by Duncan & Co., a Montreal firm. (2)

The Bout de l'Isle tokens, issued as ferry tickets from the Island of Montreal to Repentigny and Lachenaye. (12)

The Montreal and Lachine Railway coin ticket.

The Tiffin copper issued about 1835.

The T. S. Brown copper, issued 1832. Mr. Brown was one of the leaders in the rebellion of 1837 and from this copper, was nicknamed "Copper Tommy" by loyal citizens. (2)

The Molson copper, 1837.

The Owen's Ropery copper.

The Mullins copper.

The Joseph Roy copper.

The Hart copper.

The Maysenholder & Bohle copper.

The Duseman copper.

The "un sou" series of coins with *Bouquet*, forty-five varieties, the complete series, (45)

The Bank of Montreal "un sou," token.

The Banque du Peuple "un sou," token, one variety called the rebellion token, displays a small star and a liberty cap, said to have been suggested by the accountant of the bank who was a sympathizer with the rebellion. (2)

Bank of Montreal pennies, six varieties, among which are the celebrated side views. (6)

Bank of Montreal halfpennies, six varieties including side views. (6)

City Bank pennies. (3)

City Bank halfpenny.

Banque du Peuple pennies. (2)

Banque du Peuple halfpenny.

Quebec Bank pennies, (2). These display the arms of the City of Montreal.

Quebec Bank halfpenny.

The Sharpley copper.

The Devins & Bolton copper.

The Lymburner coppers, three varieties. (3)

The Cardinal coppers, three varieties. (3)

The Desjardins copper. \*

- The Montreal Business College fifty cent piece for business practice.  
 The LeRoux coppers, five varieties. (5)  
 The Gnaedinger copper.  
 The P. O. Tremblay coppers, two varieties. (2)  
 The Archambault collector's card.  
 The Club des Echecs et de Dames Canadien-Français subscription check.  
 The Phelan Bread Check.  
 The Landry Bread Check. (2)  
 The Richelieu Hotel Bar Check.  
 The Normandin Bar Check, (3)  
 The Reparie Bar Check. (2)  
 The Sylvestre Bar Check.  
 The N. Tremblay Bar Check.  
 The Papineau Bar Check.  
 The Gesangverein Teutonia Beer Check.  
 Weir & Larminie Stamp Coin.

## MEDALS RELATING TO MONTREAL.

- Medal commemorative of Jacques-Cartier's visit, 1535.  
 Medal commemorative of the Capitulation of Montreal.  
 Medal given to the Indians who accompanied Sir William Johnson at the taking of Montreal.  
 Grand Trunk Railway, good conduct medal.  
 Grand Trunk Railway, medal commemorative of the opening of Victoria Bridge.  
 Victoria Bridge Medals, three varieties. (3)  
 Lower Canada Board of Arts and Manufactures, prize medal. (2)  
 Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, prize medal. (4)  
 Lymburner's souvenir medals for the Exhibition of 1880, 1881 and 1882. (9)  
 Mongeau's souvenir medals, Exhibition of 1891. (3)  
 Breton's souvenir medal, Exhibition of 1891; Chateau de Ramezay.  
 Souvenirs of winter excursions on the St. Lawrence, January 1st, 1878 and 1882. (2)  
 Numismatic Society medal, commemorative of founding in 1862,  
 Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, commemorative of incorporation in 1870.

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- Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, commemorative of its twenty fifth anniversary 1887.
- Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Jeton de Presence 1887.
- Russell Hall Sunday School. (2)
- Young Mens' Christian Association, commemorative of first building 1872. (4)
- Lachine Rapids Excursion medal.
- Winter Carnival of 1883. (1)
- Winter Carnival of 1884. (23)
- Winter Carnival of 1885. (12)
- Winter Carnival of 1887. (1)
- Winter Carnival of 1888. (1)
- Western Congregational Church, commemorative of erection of building in 1876.
- Cathedral Bazaar medal 1886.
- Windsor Hotel medal.
- Montreal Birthday medals. (2)
- "Witness" story writers' medals 1890 and 1891. (3)
- Natural History Society's prize medal.
- Circle Jacques-Cartier medal 1874.
- Wesleyan Theological College, the George Bishop medal.
- McGill College, The Chapman medal.
- "    The Prince of Wales medal.
- "    The Molson medal.
- "    The Shakespeare medal.
- "    The Logan medal.
- "    The Torrance medal-
- "    The Holmes medal.
- "    The Sutherland medal.
- "    The Wicksteed medal.
- "    The British Association medal.
- The High School Davidson medal.
- The Girls High School medal.
- Protestant School Commissioners' medal.
- British and Canadian School, the Frothingham medal.
- Catholic Commercial Academy, the Edward Murphy medal.
- The P. S. Murphy higher school prize medal. (2)
- The P. S. Murphy smaller medals. (17)

- Collège de Montréal reunion of 1885.  
 Collège de Montréal, Congrégation du Petit Séminaire.  
 Normal schools, Prince of Wales medal.  
 The Congregational College medal.  
 The Presbyterian College medal. (2)  
 Union des Cloutiers medal. (2)  
 Caledonian Society medal, Montreal.  
 St. Jean Baptiste celebration of 1874.  
 St. Jean Baptiste celebration of 1878. (5)  
 St. Jean Baptiste celebration of 1884. (3)  
 The A. Desroches, Montreal, commemoration medals. (4)  
 The St. Mary's Temperance Society medal.  
 The St. Patrick's Temperance Society medals. (3)  
 Enfants de Marie de la Congrégation de Notre-Dame de Montréal,  
 medals. (6)  
 50th anniversary of the settling of the Oblats Fathers in Montreal.  
 Montreal General Hospital, nurses' medal.

COMMUNION TOKENS USED AS TICKETS OF ADMISSION TO COMMUNION  
 SERVICES IN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES IN MONTREAL

- St. Gabriel Street Church.  
 The first Protestant Church in Montreal. (2)  
 St. Gabriel Church.  
 Knox Church.  
 St. Andrew's Church.  
 St. Paul's Church.  
 LaGauchetière street (now Erskine) Church.  
 Free Church, Coté street (now Crescent Street) Church.  
 St. Mark's Church.

PAPER MONEY.

- 1742—Card money for twelve Livres.  
 1752—Card money for thirty sols, signed Beauharnois.  
 1756—Ordinance for twenty-four sols, signed at Quebec by Bigot.  
 1759—Ordinance for 96 sols issued at Montreal, after the capture of  
 Quebec.  
 1790—Fractional notes for fifteen and thirty sols issued by Dobie &  
 Badgley.  
 1790—Notes of the Canada Bank for five shillings.

- 1820—Three dollar note of the Bank of Upper Canada, payable at the Bank of Canada in Montreal.
- 1820—Private notes issued in Nova Scotia. (2)
- 1821—Counterfeit five dollar bill of the Bank of Montreal.
- 1837—REBELLION MONEY—Shinplasters of Distillerie de St. Denis, signed by Wolfred Nelson. (9)

**DISTILLERIE DE ST. DENIS.**

ST. DENIS.  
9 Octobre, 1837.

*A demande,  
que, nous payerons  
billets de banques  
Montreal, UN  
mes de pas moins*

On demand for value received, we promise to pay to bearer, in Bank notes current at Montreal, TWO SHILLINGS AND SIX PENCE currency, in sums not less than five shillings.

*Chas. J. B. 1837*  
*W. F. Nelson*  
Imprimerie de Louis Perrault, à Montreal.

UN ECU.



N<sup>o</sup>. 643  
**XXXXXX**  
*pour valeur re=  
au porteur, en  
ayant cours a  
ECU, en som=  
d'une piastre.*

**DISTILLERIE DE ST. DENIS.****30 SOUS.****No 372**

*A demande,  
Nous promettons*

*billets de Banques ayant cours a Montreal, Trente  
Sous, en sommes de pas moins d'une piastre.*

ON DEMAND for value received, We promise to pay to bearer, in Bank Notes current at Montreal, ONE SHILLING and THREE PENCE currency, in sums not less than five shillings.

*Chas. J. B. 1837*  
*W. F. Nelson*  
Bon pour 1s. 3d.

Imprimerie de Louis Perrault, à Montreal.

**XXX.**

St. Denis, }  
22 Juillet, 1837. }

*pour valeur reçue,  
payer au porteur, en*

**Trente**

*Sous, en sommes de pas moins d'une piastre.*

ON DEMAND for value received, We promise to pay to bearer, in Bank Notes current at Montreal, ONE SHILLING and THREE PENCE currency, in sums not less than five shillings.

*Chas. J. B. 1837*  
*W. F. Nelson*  
Bon pour 1s. 3d.

Imprimerie de Louis Perrault, à Montreal.

Good for 1s. 3d.

W.F.D. NELSON &amp; CIE.

- 1837—Notes issued by Cu villier & Sons. (11)  
 1837—Shinplasters issued in Montreal. (6)  
 1837—Shinplasters issued in Laprairie. (5)  
 1837—Shinplasters issued at Ste. Anne de la P érade. (2)  
 1837—Shinplaster issued at Rawdon.  
 1837 - 9—Shinplasters issued in the Province of Upper Canada. (9)  
 1848—Notes issued by the Board of Police, Cobourg. (2)  
 1853—Bond of the Montreal & Bytown Railway Co'y.  
 1872—Montreal City Bond. The Dr. Bernard loan.

THE FOLLOWING SPECIMENS OF PAPER MONEY WERE EXHIBITED  
 BY CYRILLE TESSIER, QUEBEC.

Monnaies de carte et de papier, sign ées par Beauharnois, La Jon-  
 quière, Hocquart, Bigot, etc :

Note of 15 coppers, payable to bearer, dated at Quebec, June 1st  
 1772, signed by George King.

Billet de \$3 de La Banque de Québec, dat é à Québec le 20 Octobre  
 1818.

Billets de La Banque de Montréal "*Montreal Bank*" \$2, \$5, and \$20  
 dat és 1819 and 1821.

Billet de 30 sous de La Banque de Québec, dat é Québec 1st October  
 1837.

Bon de 60 sous sign é par J. M. Raymond, L'Assomption, 10th Oct.  
 1837. "*Distillerie L'Assomption*".

Bon de 18 sous (9 pence) Montreal 1st May 1837. Sign é "D.  
 Chapin".

Billet de La Banque du Peuple \$1. dat é à Montreal, 1st October-  
 1839. Sign é par John Donegani, sur Messrs Viger, De Witt &  
 Cie à Montréal.

\$1 and \$2 Bills of the "Bank of Canada", dated Montreal 1812.

\$1 \$2 and 3 Bills of the Bank of Upper Canada, dated at Kingston  
 January 1st 1820.

Bons de 10 sous et 20 sous, "Armand's Bank", Montreal 1st Aout  
 1837.

Billets de \$1 et \$2 de La Banque Canadienne, sign é par A. A. Del-  
 phos sur Archambault, Pacaud, Labru ère & Cie à St. Hyacinthe  
 dat é 23rd Août 1836.



Promissory Note of the Provisional Government of Upper Canada for ONE DOLLAR, dated "Navy Island" U.C. Dec. 27th 1837. Signed by Wm. L. Mackenzie, Chairman protem ex-com. favor of Louis Jos. Papineau.

Note of \$2. dated City of St-John N.B. June 10th 1837. Signed by the Mayor, by order of the Common Council, payable at the Chamberlain's Office.

By W. H. DONMAN.—Half-Dollar Bill, Henry's Bank. Laprairie, 1837.

WAR AND INDIAN MEDALS EXHIBITED BY W. BASTIAN.

CANADA—Québec, Louisbourg, Boscawen, Louisbourg token, Kebeca Liberata, Canada Subdued, Quebec token, Chateauguay, Chrysler's Farm, Upper Canada Preserved, North-West, North-West Officers.

MEDALS GIVEN TO INDIANS—Louis XIV, four varieties. George III (1776-7) three sizes. George III, conspiracy of Pontiac Medal. George III, war of 1812-14 medals, two sizes. Victoria Ashburton treaty medal, Indian chiefs medal, 1872, two sizes. Indian Treaty Medal.

Medal worn at the ceremonies of the Beaver Club in Montreal towards the close of the 18th century.

INDIA—Sobraon, Aliwal, Ferozeshah. Moodkee, North-West Frontier, Umbeyla, Bootan ;

SOUTH AFRICA—1853, 1877, 1878, 1879 ;

CRIMEA—Alma, Sébastopol, Inkermann, Turkish officers for Sebastopol, Baltic ;

CHINA—Taku Forts, 1860 ;

AFGHANISTAN—1878, 1879, 1880, Amedkhel ;

EGYPT—Tel el Kebir, Khédive's bronze star officers bronze star, Bronze star 1884-6, officers bronze star 1884-6.

INDIAN MUTINY—Lucknow. Relief of Lucknow, Delhi, Central India.

By A. C. DELERY MACDONALD.—Chateauguay Medal.

The following Catalogue of the exhibits of miscellaneous historical relics is as complete as it has been possible to render it.

After the portraits, the most important exhibit was that from St. Mary's College, which included 8 volumes of the original edition of the Jesuit Relations, and many unique and valuable M.SS. ; the following list will serve to show their importance :—

FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE ST. MARY COLLEGE.

(Reconstituted by Rev. Father A. E. Jones, S.J.)

FIRST CURÉS AND DESSERTANTS OF MONTREAL, 1642 TO 1657

- 1—1642-1644 R. F. Joseph Antoine Poncet, S. J.
- 2—1642-1643 “ Joseph Imbert Dupéron, S. J.
- 3—1643 “ Ambroise Davost, S. J.
- 4—1643-1644 “ Gabrielle Druilletes, S. J.,
- 5—1645 “ Isaac Jogues, S. J.
- 6—1645 “ Jacques Buteux, S. J.
- 7—1645-1646 “ Paul LeJeune, S. J.
- 8—1646 “ Adrien Darau, S. J.
- 9—1647-1648 “ Georges D'Eudemare, S. J.
- 10—1648-1650 “ Jean De Quen, S. J.
- 11—1648 “ Pierre Bailloquet, S. J.
- 12—1650 “ Charles Albanel.
- 13—1650 “ André Richard.
- 14—1650 “ Simon Le Moyne.
- 15—1650-1657 “ Claude Pijart.

MANUSCRIPTS, BOOKS, ETC.

1522 Psalter belonging to the De Montholon family,

Small Psalter of the 16th Century.

Prayers in Indian. Instructions on the Acts of the Apostles.

Father Garnier's discourse on the necessity of suffering.

Passion of Our Lord, in Huron,

French and Indian Dictionary.

Original Cramoisy Edition of the *Jesuit Relations*, 8 volumes,

1635-36	1652-53
1640-41	1657-58
1641-42	1664-65
1642-43	1671-72



THE HONORABLE JAMES CUTHBERT, AND CATHAIRNE, HIS WIFE.

- 1672 to 1679. Originals of the *Jesuit Relations*. Two bound volumes.
- Detached duplicate originals of same *Relations*, in handwriting of Father Jean de Lamberville, Claude Dablon and Vaillant de Gueslis.
- 1639, Autograph (\*) copies of Chev. de Sillery's donation. Paris, 22 Feb. 1639, founding the Jesuit's residence, (later called Sillery). These copies in handwriting of Father Jean de Quen, discoverer of Lake St. John, and of Father Gabriel Lalemant, martyred by the Iroquois, 17 March 1649.
- 1644, Feb. 20 Paris. Letter of Father J. Filleau, Provincial of Jesuits of France to the *Hospitaliers* of Quebec.
- 1646, Feb. 20, Rome. Letter of Father Etienne Charlet, French assistant of the General of the Jesuits at Rome to the *Hospitaliers* of Quebec.
- 1646, Aug. 3, Three Rivers. Description of New-Netherland, (New York), by Father Isaac Jogues, who was martyred by Iroquois, 16th Oct. 1646. (Original.)
- 1647, Jan. 20, Rome. Letter of Father Jacquinot, S. J., Assistant of General to same.
- Bound Vol. of M. S. S. entitled :
1652. 1o. Memoire touchant la mort et les vertus des Pères Isaac Jogues, Anne de Noüe, Antoine Daniel, Jean de Brebeuf, Gabriel Lalament, Charles Garnier, Noël Chabanel, et un séculier René Goupil.
- With (autographic) sworn depositions (passim) of Fathers Paul Ragueneau and Joseph Poncet.
- 1642-1646. 2o. Death of a martyr, described by a martyr Captivity and death of René Goupil, martyred by the Iroquois, Sept. 26th 1642,—by Father Jogues.
1652. Des souffrances et de l'heureuse mort du Père Isaac Jogues : *Mss.* by Father Paul Ragueneau. Compiler of the *Relations* of 1672-1679.
1656. *Mss.* by Father Gabriel Druilletes, concerning exchange of Jesuits property on Isle d'Orléans, for M. de La Citière's property at Point Levis.

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(\* All the M S. S. mentioned in this list are autographs.)

- 1656, March 10 ; 1657, March ; 1658, March 8. Letters (3) of Father Paul Le Jeune, Sup, of Jesuits of New France, to the Hospitalières of Quebec.
- 1660, 2 Feb., Paris ; 1660, 2 Ap., Blois ; 1660, 6 Ap., Blois ; 1660, 19 Ap., Blois ; 1669, 25 Ap., Blois. Letters (5) of Father Barthelemy Vimont, Sup. of the Jesuits to the Hospitalières of Quebec. He celebrated the first mass on Point-à-Callière, at the founding of Montreal.
1664. History of Novæ Franciæ by Francis Du Creux.

The following is a copy of the title page of this rare volume : —

HISTORIÆ CANADENSIS

SEU

NOVÆ FRANCÆ

*Libri Decem.*

*Ad Annum usque Christi MDCLVI.*

*Auctore P. Francisco Creuxio, (\*) è Societate Jesu.*

PARISIIS.

APUD SEBASTIANUM CRAMOISY, ET SEBAST. MABRE. CRAMOISY. TYPO-  
GRAPHOS REGIS, VIA JACOBÆA, SUB CICONIIS.

M. DC. LX IV.

*Cum Privilegio Regis.*

4to. 810 pp. and Index.

This rare book contains, amongst other illustrations, a map of "NOVÆ FRANCÆ", bearing date 1660, showing some explored country beyond Lake St. John ; and the names of the 100 Associates to whom the Island of Montréal was granted.

1665-1672. Inventory of donations to the Sacristy of the Jesuits' Church, Quebec. Various hand writings.

1613, 8 Mars, Beauport, and 9 April. Attestation of miracle through Father de Brebeuf, signed "Marie Regnouard and de Lauzon-Charny, Vic.-Gen.

1665, Sept. 5, Beaupré. Letter signed J. Guion et du Buirson, to Father Chastelain, S. J., Quebec, relating cure through Father de Brebeuf's relics.

1661 (*ante*) Photo. of writing of Father Etienne de Carheil, S. J.

1673 "Mémoire pour un missionnaire qui ira aux Sept-Isles." Giving names and details of the various Indian families, by Father Louis Nicolas.

(\*) Franciscus Du Creux.



- 1673-1674. The Original of Father Marquette's Map of the discovery of the Mississippi.
- 1674, Oct. 6 to 1675, April 6. Autograph journal of the voyage of Father Marquette, S. J., to the Mississippi.
1674. Deposition of cure operated on Father Frs. Boniface, by Father de Brebeuf. Supposed handwriting of Father Thiery Beschefer.
- 1678, 12 May. Actes of *Amortissement* in favor of Jesuits by Louis XIV. Copy supposed to be by Father Sébastien Rasle, who was shot by the New Englanders, 23 Aug. 1724. Photo of the original document in the possession of the Quebec Government.
1678. Original account of Father Marquette's voyages in 1673, etc. Last nine lines in Father Claude Dablon's handwriting. 1678.
- 1680, May 29. Photo. of first concession, Sault St. Louis, to Jesuits by Louis XIV.
1683. Account of the Sillery Mission (autograph) by Jacques Bigot, S. J.
1683. Abrégé de la vie du R. P. Claude Pijart, S. J., (autograph) by Father Martin Bouvart, S. J.
- About 1683. Letter of Rev. Father Pierre Jos. Marie Chaumonot, Jesuit missionary of the Hurons, containing an Indian prayer.
- 1684, Oct. 6. Account of the Sillery Mission (autograph) by Jacques Bigot, S. J.
- About 1689. Autograph Words and Phrases in Algonquin and Ottawa, by Father Louis André, S. J.
- Post 1693. Missionary Map of the neighborhood of Lake Chobmouchoine (or Lake St. Peter), between Lake St. John and Hudson Bay.
- 1695-1709. Autograph. La Vie de la B. Catherine Tegakouita, dite à présent " La Sainte Sauvagesse. " Par P. Claude Chaudetière, S. J.
1696. Cures wrought through the intercession of Catherine Tegakouita, Mss addressed to Father Pierre Cholonec, S. J., by Rev. M. Pierre Rémy, P. S. S., curé of Lachine.
- 1707-1721. La Vie de Catherine Tegakouita. Première Vierge Iroquoise. Autograph M. S. by Father François Le Brun. Autograph corrections and additions by Father Pierre Cholonec.

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- 1709, April 8. Autograph Letter of R. Joseph Seré de la Colombière, brother of the Ven. Claude de la Colombière, S. J.
- 1717, June 15. Photo. of second concession by Louis XV, of the Sault St. Louis, to the Jesuits.
- 1721, July 10. Letter to Father Pierre de Lauzon, S. J., by Father Julien Garnier, S. J.
1722. Sur l'Etat présent des Abenakis, by Father Guillaume Loyard, S. J.
1726. Relation of a wonderful cure operated through Father de Carheil. Draft by Martin de Lino, Président of the Suprême Council of Quebec.
- 1730, March 30. Relation, Saguenay Mission, by Father Pierre Michel Laure, S. J.
- 1743 Huron Radicals, Vol. I, by Father Pierre Potier, S. J.
- 1744 Huron Radicals, Vol. II. by the same.
- 1745 Huron Grammar, by the same.
- 1746-1747 Sermons in Huron, by the same.
1749. Edifying deaths. by Father Claude Godefroi Coquart, S. J.
- 1749 Mémoires sur les limites de l'Acadie, by Father Pierre Frs. Xav. de Charlevoix, S. J.
- 1751 Huron Radicals, by Father Pierre Potier, S. J.
- 1749-1756 Catalogues, (originals) of the Province of France of the Society of Jesus.
- 1758 Extract of the Jurisdiction of N.-D. des Anges, Seigneurie of the Jesuit Fathers. (Signed), M. Hianveu.
- 1759 March 30. Commission constituting Sr Mathieu Hianveu, notary for the Jesuit Seigneuries of N.-D. des Anges, St. Gabriel. Sillery and Belair, by Father Jean de St. Pé, Sup. and Father de Glapion, Proc.
- 1762 Sermon by Father Augustin de Glapion, S. J.
- 1776 Sept. 23. Letter of Father Jean Baptiste de La Brosse. Last Jesuit of Tadoussac.
- 1788, Sept. 10. Letter of Father Aug. Louis de Glapion, Sup. of Jesuits, to Hugh Finlay, protesting against seizure of Jesuit Estates.
- 1790, April 5. Printed copy of the Letter of Mgr. Bailly de Messein to the President of the Committee on Education, in reference to the Jesuit Estates.

There was also shown a copy of the 1613 edition of Champlain's Voyages.

The following is a copy of the title page :

LES VOYAGES  
DU SIEUR DE CHAMPLAIN  
*Xaintongeais, Capitaine*  
ORDINAIRE POUR LE ROY  
EN LA MARINE.  
*Divisez en Deux Livres,*  
OU

*IOVRNAL Tres-Fidele Des Observations faites es descouvertures de la Nouvelle France ; tant en la descriptio des terres, costes, rivières, ports, haures, leurs hauteurs, & plusieurs declinaisons de la guide-aymant ; qu'en la creëce des peuples, leur superstition, façon de vivre & de guerroyer, enrichi de quantité de figures.*

Ensemble les deux cartes géographiques : la première seruant à la nauigation, dressée selon les compas qui nordestent, sur lesquels les mariniers nauigent ; l'autre en son vray meridien, avec ses longitudes & latitudes : à laquelle est adiousté le voyage du destroict qu'ont trouué les Anglois, au dessus de Labrador, depuis le 53e degré de latitude, iusques au 63e en l'an 1612, cerchans vn chemin par le Nord, pour aller à la Chine.

A PARIS.

Chez IEAN BERJON, rue S. Jean de Beauvais, au Cheval volant, et en sa boutique au Palais, à la galerie des prisonniers.

M. DC. XIII.

Avec Privilege De Roy.

On page 163, is set out the King's Commission to le Sieur de Monts, bearing date January 17th 1608.

At page 172, an illustration of the first house built in Canada "*Abitaison du Capt. Chauvain (Chauvin) de lan 1600*", at Tadousac, and showing the "*rivière de Saguenay*".

At page 187, we have Champlain's "*Abitation de Quebec*".

1791, March 13. Copy of the Letter of Jos. Oct. (*Bishop*) Plessis,



Sac. of Mgr. Hubert, referring to the last sickness of Father Well, the last Jesuit of Montreal.

1797, 1803, 1806. Signatures of George Washington, John Adams, Thos. Jefferson, Jos. Madison.

1808. Voyages en Canada par le R. P. Emmanuel Crespel (1736-1742). Printed 1808. (*Mss* Annotations by Viger).

1831, Dec. 30. Document signed by Bishop Panet, granting to Mgr McEachran, first Bishop of Charlottetown, P. E. I., the power of a Vicar-General in the Province of Quebec.

1776, United States Continental Currency \$2, \$4 and \$6.

1766-1767. Quebec Gazette.

#### EXHIBITED BY M. DE BEAUJEU.

Sceau de la Famille de Léry.

Sceau de la Famille de Longueuil.

Epées (2) appartenant aux do

Blunderbuss do do

Couvert d'argent do do

Ceinture Militaire do do

Portefeuille appartenant au Général de Léry, Ingenieur en chef de L'Empire Français.

Couvert d'Argent ayant appartenu à la Famille de Léry.

Canne appartenant à M. de Gaspé, auteur des "*Anciens Canadiens*".

Croix de St Louis appartenant au Héros de la Monongahela.

Sabre do do do

Bague do do do

Epaulettes do do do

Piece of wood from Jacques Cartier's ship "La Petite Hermine."

Collier de la femme du chef de la réserve près de "Doghead, Indiens Sioux".

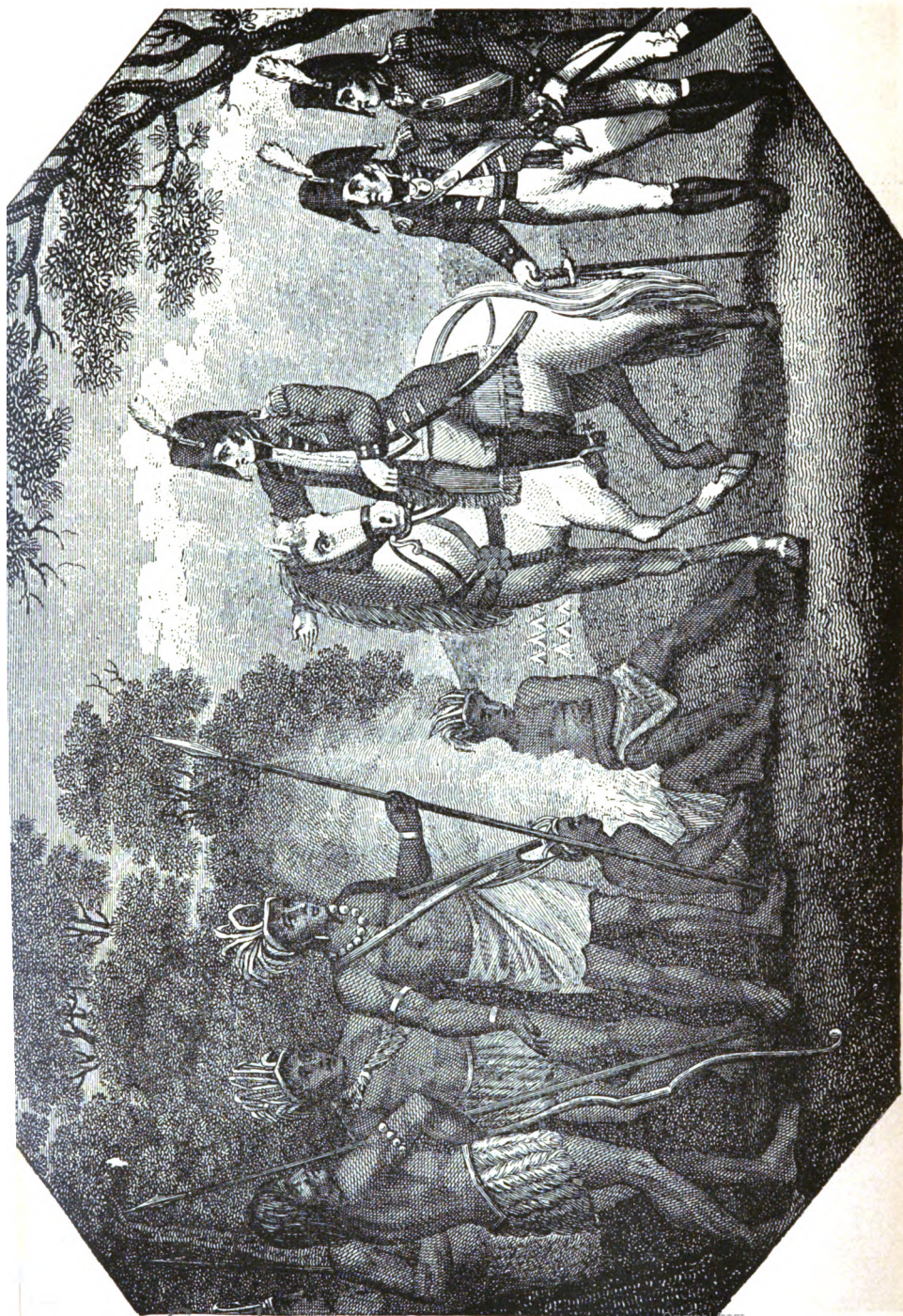
Sac à dépêches adressées à M. de Beaujeu à MICHILIMAKINAC.

Contrat de Mariage de *François Lienard de Beaujeu* et Germaine de Guillery, Juillet 1647.

Contrat de Mariage de *Philippe Lienard, Sieur de Beaujeu* et Magdelaine Maigret, (20 Février 1674).

Brevet pour assurer le rang de Capitaine de Frégate au Sieur Marquis d'Alogny de la Groye.

- Brevet d'Enseigne de Vaisseau du Sieur de la Groye, 1er Janvier 1692.
- Brevet de Major des troupes de la Nouvelle-France, pour le Marquis de la Groye. 12 avril 1702.
- Brevet de Lieutenant de Vaisseau pour le Sieur Marquis d'Alogny, 18 juin 1707.
- Certificat de campagne de M. Gaspard Roch George Chaussegros de Léry, 1er avril 1799.
- Commission au Sieur Prevost pour remplacer le Gouverneur de Québec, le 30 mai 1686 Signature du Roi Louis XIV.
- Commission de Garde de la Marine à M. de Soulanges, signé par le Comte de Pontchartrain, 15 mars 1693.
- Commission d'Enseigne à M. de Soulanges de Marsan, 1er mai 1693. Signature du Roi Louis XIV.
- Commission de Capitaine de Soldats de Marine en Canada pour le Sieur de Soulanges, 27 avril 1700. Signé par Louis XIV.
- Commission de Capitaine de Compagnie du Sieur de Grandville, 4 Janvier 1704.
- Commission d'Enseigne à *M. de Bienville*, le 27 avril 1716, par le Duc d'Orléans.
- Commission de Capitaine d'Infanterie en Canada pour le *Sieur de Beaujeu de Vilmonde*. 1er avril 1751.
- Commission de Lieutenant donnée à *Louis Joseph de Beaujeu* 22 Janvier 1796.
- Commission de Prothonotaires du Banc du Roi de Messieurs *John Reid* et *Jacques Saveuse de Beaujeu*, 5 janvier 1800.
- Passeport de M. D'Alogny, pour aller aux eaux de St-Amand. Signé par le Duc de Marlborough, 23 juillet 1708.
- Ordre de Pierre Rigaud, *Marquis de Vaudrenil*, du 26 juin 1758.
- Instructions du Chevalier de Lévis au Capitaine Louis de Beaujeu, datées du Camp de *Carillon*, 26 Juillet 1756.
- Protestation de fidélité au Roi d'Angleterre par les Canadiens-Français lors de la Révolution Américaine en 1775.
- Extrait de l'Acte de Baptême de *Michelle Elisabeth Foucault* épouse de *Daniel de Beaujeu*, 16 Avril 1719 à la paroisse de Québec.
- Demande d'enregistrement de concession à titre de Seigneurie d'une terre sur le Lac Champlain par *Daniel de Beaujeu*, le héros de la Monongahéla.



GENERAL BURGoyNE ADDRESSING THE INDIANS AT THEIR WAR FEAST IN CANADA.

Armes de la Famille de Beaujeu.

do de la Famille de Salaberry

do de la Famille de Longueuil.

do de la Famille de Léry.

do de la Famille de Longueuil et Grant.

do de la Famille de Beaujeu et de Gaspé.

Plan de la Bataille de Chateauguay.

Lance des Sauvages du Canada, trouvée en 1827 sur la terre No 15  
Cote Emmanuel en la Seigneurie de Soulanges, paroisse de St.  
Ignace.

Boomerang (Indian).

La Salle découvre la Louisiane (*Engraving*).

Jacques Cartier, natif de St. Malo découvre le Canada en 1534-5.  
L'original existe à St. Malo. (*Lithographie*).

Ancienne Maison Seigneuriale de Jacques Cartier, au village de  
Limoilou, proche St. Malo, connue aujourd'hui sous le nom  
"des Portes Cartier". (*Lithographie*).

La mort du Général Wolfe, painted by Benjamin West, engraved  
in Paris by De Launey.

Morceau du casque d'Henri IV.

Morceau de tapisserie fait vingt ans avant la conquête, par les  
Dames de Gaspé.

#### LIVRES.

Catalogue de noms, surnoms, faits et vies, des Connétables, Chance-  
liers, Grand-Maitres, Amiraux et Maréchaux de France. 1598.

Alliances Généalogiques des Rois et Princes de Galles, par Claude  
Paradin. 1638.

Traité d'Anatomie. 1681.

Manuscrit des "Anciens Canadiens" par Ph. Aubert de Gaspé.

Manuscrit, Recueils de Prières et Offices de l'Eglise, par Louis  
François Largeau. 1777.

Relations diverses sur la bataille de Malanguelulé, par Jean Gilmary  
Shea. Tiré à 100 exemplaires.

#### EXHIBITED BY W. L. BASTIAN.

Silver pipe from Three Rivers.

Deeds of sales of pews in the St. Gabriel street Presbyterian Church,  
the oldest Protestant Congregation in Montréal. 1792. (3)



BY J. A. U. BEAUDRY.

Original convention notaire entre les Dames de l'Hôtel-Dieu et  
Pierre Huguet Latour et Pierre Fiset. Chaboillez, N.P., 7  
Août 1804.

Copie d'une carte des découvertes des Espagnoles en Amériques. 1600.

Bannerette—Arms of Captain Ibbotson.

Barracks receipt. 1755. Signed, Deschenau.

Receipt by Montgolfier. 1757.

Waterloo gun, Major Coleman of the 15th Regiment.

Cannon Ball, Plains of Abraham. 1761.

Caronade. Logan's farm. 1762.

Poignard de Robert Nelson à la bataille St-Denis, 1837.

Jartières Indiens du Nord-Ouest. 1800.

PAR MADAME J. A. U. BEAUDRY.

Morceau de Robe. La Baronne de Longueuil. 1800.

Cap of Liberty. St. Charles. 1837.

BY A. B. CASTONGUAY.

Clock with wooden wheels, circa. 1820.

Livre de prière. 1648.

Extrait de baptême de J. B. Jenveau. 1825.

Certificate of the landing of the first three Hospitalier Nuns at Que-  
bec, 15 September 1639. Signed by Governor Montmagny and  
Father Vimont, who said the first mass at Montreal, and Paul  
Lejeune, Superior of the Jesuits.

ENGRAVINGS EXHIBITED BY DR. N. G. CHABOT.

Death of General Wolfe, copy of the celebrated painting by Benjamin  
West. Engraved by Theodor Falckeyesen.

Mort de Marquis de Montcalm Gozon, Valean delinea vit. Gravé par  
G. Chevillet.

Death of General Montgomery, in the attack on Quebec. December  
31 1775. Painted by John Trumbull, engraved by J. T.

Chair said to be 300 years old.

Chair—one of twelve imported from Scotland in 1762 by Sergeant  
Major Tullock of General Wolfe's army.

## MUSEUM OF THE SEMINARY OF CHICOUTIMI.

*Rev. Victor A. Huart, Curator.*

- Sword found at Chicoutimi bearing inscription "*Joannes me fecit*".  
 Bayonet from the wreck of Walker's fleet 1712, found at *Pointe aux Anglais*, (north-side).  
 Sketch of the last chapel of Chicoutimi (built 1726) by Lady Head, (1856) before it fell in.  
 Goblet, knife, etc., found with a skeleton at Pointe-Bleue (Lake St-John) 1883.  
 Purse, etc., from Christian Island (Georgian Bay).  
 Brick from a vault among the ruins of Louisbourg.  
 Knife found at Roberval.  
 Two pipe heads from Lafontaine, (Ont.)  
 Old Pipe, (Tadoussac).  
 Three arrow heads, from (1) Mitassini, (2) N. D. de la Terrière and (3) Tadoussac.  
 Tomahawk from Tadoussac.  
 Tomahawk from old French Fort, Georgian Bay.  
 Stone axes (2) (Chicoutimi and the Saguenay).  
 Five stone Chisels, (Saguenay).  
 Old knife, wooden handle inlaid with metal.  
 Pipe in red stone, inlaid with metal, (Saguenay).  
 Pipe of black clay.

BY J. A. DOREVILLE, PRÉFET DES ÉTUDES

*Séminaire de Nicolet.*

- Un portrait d'un Récollet.  
 La ceinture et la corne à poudre de Tecumseh.  
 Un habillement d'un chef de la tribu des Mandanes de la Rivière Rouge.

BY A. DESROCHES.

- Marriage contract of Nicolas Desroches and Catherine Marchand, 20 April, 1687.  
 Agreement between Jean Desroches and Jean Leduc, 6 April 1687.  
 Dentist's instruments used in Canada about 1693.

BY CHEVALIER DROLET.

- Parlor set, in gilded wood, *Style Louis XIV.* (14 pieces).

BY DELLE D'ESCHAMBAULT.

- Cuiller argent de G. A. De Tonnancourt, avocat, Trois-Rivières.

BY L. N. DUMOUCHEL.

Ordre de Benedict Arnold aux habitants de la Pointe Lévis, 28  
Novembre 1775.

Field-Glass, which belonged to a British officer (a relative of the  
late Governor-General Lord Monck) who was killed at the Bat-  
tle of Plattsburg, September 1814. It was picked up on the  
field by C. H. Jones, the father of the exhibitor.

DR. J. S. E. FERLAND.

Sword of J. Bte. Ferland, Captain of Militia, 1740. (Ste. Famille,  
P. Q.)

Sword of Jos. Paquet, Lt.Col. Militia, 1799. (Lanoraie.)

Sword of Prisque Ferland, Capt. of Berthier Militia, 1770.

A. E. GELINAS.

1653, May 23. Concession by de Lauzon of a *Fief* to Captain  
Boucher.

BY THE GREY NUNS.

Desk of the Charron Brother, in use by Sister d'Youville in 1690.

EXHIBITED BY GERALD E. HART.

First Montreal Directory, published in 1819.

Two volumes of the Jesuit Relations, 1642-43.

HOTEL-DIEU, MONTREAL.

Une fourchette d'argent, marquée L. D. B.

Un cadre renferment, Lettres d'établissement Louis XIV.

Concession de Paul de Chomedey à Sr. Basset.

Ostensory presented by the Duchess de Bullion to Mlle Mance.

Horloge (Besançon) circa 1740, playing 6 tunes, with organ pipes.

Horloge said to be of earlier make than the foregoing.

BY MISS IBBOTSON.

Service Sword of Capt. H. Ibbotson, H. M. 103rd Reg't. 1812.

Dress Sword of do do do

HOTEL-DIEU DU PRECIEUX SANG, QUEBEC.

One of the six silver plates with coat of arms of d'Ailleboust, third  
Governor of New-France, which his widow, Barbe de Boulogne,  
left to the Hotel-Dieu. These plates have been in constant use  
since about 1640.

Silver spoon with arms of the De Boucherville family.

Silver spoon with arms.

Silver spoon with monogram and crown of a couut.

Silver dish bearing the arms of the d'Amours family.

Indian basket of porcupine work, used by the Hotel-Dieu nuns.

Bone of Catherine Tegakwita, the Indian Virgin, who died in 1680.

The bone is in a quaint wooden case, given to the Hotel-Dieu, by the Rev. Père Marcoux, curé of Sault St-Louis, 25 Aug. 1826.

Engraving of Father Duplessis, S. J., born at Quebec, 1694.

Manuscript prayer-book of his sister, Rev. Mother Duplessis de Ste-Helene of the Hotel-Dieu.

Dissection Spirituelle, by the same.

Considération sur les grâces, etc., de St. Joseph, by Abbé Joseph de la Colombiere. (MSS)

Box covered with red leather, bearing the monogram of Louis XIV, with royal crown, etc. This box belonged apparently to the king's household and is supposed to have been sent out by the Duchesse d'Aiguillon.

#### CACHETS ET AUTOGRAPHES DES GOUVERNEURS DU CANADA.

M. de Montmagny, procès-verbal, 15 Septembre, 1639.

“ d'Ailleboust, (sans cachet), concession du 10 Janvier, 1649.

“ de Lauzon, contrat du 17 Décembre, 1652.

“ d'Argenson, contrat du 25 Août, 1661.

“ d'Avaugour, contrat du 20 Juillet, 1663.

“ de Mesy, (sans cachet,) Estimation—21 Juin, 1664.

“ de Vaudreuil, lettre du 18 Aout. 1759.

“ Murray, Proclamation du 26 Décembre, 1759.

“ Carleton, Procuration du 19 Septembre, 1767.

#### CACHETS ET AUTOGRAPHES DES INTENDANTS DU CANADA.

M. de Boutroue, approbation du 2 septembre, 1670.

“ Talon, ordonnance du 25 octobre, 1672.

“ de Champigny, procuration du 9 octobre, 1701.

“ Raudot, procuration du 7 octobre, 1705.

“ Bégon, do du 24 octobre, 1725.

“ Dupuy, do du 4 octobre, 1726.

“ Hocquart, lettre écrite de France, le 16 avril, 1757.

“ Bigot, procuration du 30 septembre, 1753.



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 CACHETS ET AUTOGRAPHES DES EVEQUES DE QUEBEC.

Mgr. de Laval, remise des diners, 1678.

“ de Saint-Vallier, ordonnance du 15 octobre, 1694.

“ Dosquet, (sans cachet.) lettre datée de Paris, 1er mars, 1756.

“ de Pontbriand, (sans cachet.) lettre de 1756.

“ Briand, (sans cachet.) lettre du 25 décembre, 1760.

“ Hubert, (sans cachet.) do du 20 mars, 1788.

“ Denaut, (sans cachet.) do du 20 octobre, 1805.

## LETTRES DE DIVERSES PERSONNES.

Ailleboust (Mde.), lettre du 25 octobre, 1679. (Avec cachet)

Cramoisy (Sébastien), lettre de Paris du 18 avril, 1655. (Avec deux cachets.)

Daine (Lieutenant Général), Procuration du 15 octobre, 1759. (avec cachet).

Dalet (M.), Sulpicien. Lettre du 30 mai, 1672 (avec cachet).

Edouard (Prince). Lettre du 11 Janvier, 1792.

Gaspé (M. de), lettre datée de Port-Joly, le 25 août, 1776.

Gilles (Frère), Jésuite, lettre datée de Paris, le 29 juin, 1689.

Iberville (M. d'), lettre datée de Longueuil, le 1er mai, 1688, (demi cachet).

Imbert (M. d'), lettre de change du 6 octobre, 1757.

Lamberville (De Père de), lettre datée de Paris, le 20 Mai, 1695.

Lamy (M.) Secrétaire de la Compagnie des Cent Associés, 20 mars, 1648 (avec cachet).

Maisonneuve (M. de), Inventoire de Madame d'Ailleboust, 9 oct. 1661.

Maisonneuve (M. de), Certificat pour M. et Mdme. d'Ailleboust, 12 août, 1664.

Montcalm (Marquis de), lettre datée de Montréal, le 27 août 1756. (avec cachet).

Montgolfier (M. de), lettre datée de Montréal, le 17 juin, 1760.

Perrault (M. l'Abbé) lettre du 2 mars, 1767.

Requeleyne (M. Bernard,) curé de la Bouteillerie. lettre du 20 décembre, 1713 (avec cachet).

Mère Andrée Duplessis de Ste-Hélène, du 21 janvier, 1757.

## DIVERS DOCUMENTS.

Chargement d'un navire (le comte de Matignon à La Rochelle,) le 5 juin, 1737.

Conseil souverain, (Certificat du 4 août 1664).

Procès verbal pour la bénédiction d'une première pierre à l'H.-Dieu,  
15 Octobre 1654.

Quittance de Messieurs Dambourg et Leneuf, 14 août, 1656.

do de Messieurs d'Amours, de Clignancourt, de L'Ile Ronde,  
de Freneuse, de Chauffour, du 10 août, 1729.

#### DIVERS PLANS.

Plan de la ville de Québec, 1829.

Plan de la ville de Québec, par Levasseur 1746.

Plan du terrain des Pauvres, par Levasseur 1745.

Plan de la Seigneurie de St. Augustin, par Plamondon 1735.

Plan de l'Ancien Hotel-Dieu de Québec 1751.

#### MUSIQUE,

Régina de Charpentier. 1689.

Divers morceaux Latins.

Morceaux de fantaisie.

#### TABLEAUX

Madame Duplessis.

Mademoiselle de Denonville.

Révérant Père Paul Ragueneau.

Monsieur de la Colombière.

Monsieur L. Jos. Desjardins.

#### GRAVURE ET PHOTOGRAPHIE,

Le père F.-X. Duplessis.

Banquet de la St Jean Baptiste en 1813.

Catherine Tegakouita, vierge Iroquoise.

#### LIVRES.

Breviaire—Antiphonaire deux livres imprimés—trois manuscrits—

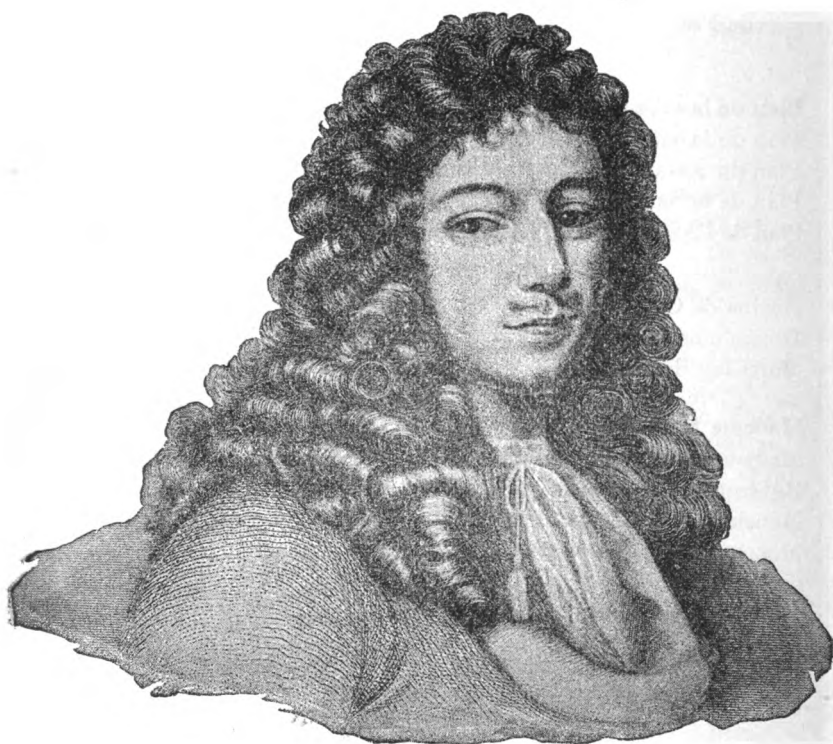
Ecuelle d'argent—deux grandes cuillérés—deux moyennes—  
deux fourchettes—une assiette d'étain—un collret de cuir—  
une petite chasse vitrée—un panier sauvage.—

#### EXHIBITED BY LUCIEN HUOT.

Un Silex de flèche sauvage.

Un biscayen, de Louisbourg, 1758.

3 balles de la bataille de Carillon, 1758.



JEAN TALON

1 Obus	}	de Siège du Fort de St. Jean par Montgomery.
1 Biscayen		
1 Raisin		
1 Etrier		
1 Fer à Cheval		

Sabre du Capt. Alp. Dumont, (Bataille de Chateauguay) 1813:

BY FRANK JOHNSTONE, QUEBEC.

Sword carried at the Siege of Quebec in 1775.

BISHOPRIC OF QUEBEC.

Cope bearing the arms of France, supposed to have been worked by  
Anne of Austria, given by Louis XIV to Mgr de Laval.

Chasuble. (idem)

Cover of *Prie-Dieu*, of same, given to the Jesuits by Louis XIV.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

Missal-holder carved in wood, belonging to Mgr. de St. Valier, and  
bearing his arms.

Portfolio of Mgr. Briant, seventh bishop of Quebec (1764-1784).

MGR. HAMEL, QUEBEC.

Original title of concession of the Island of Anticosti to Joliet,  
March 1680.

BY MADAME LAVIGNE.

Plat en faïence de vieux Rouen, 1790.

W. D. LIGHTHALL.

Photo. of life-size oil portrait of the Honorable Peter Schuyler, Lieu-  
tenant-Governor of New-York. Commander, concerned in all  
earlier invasions of Canada, after Kertk's. (Portrait presented  
to him by Queen Anne).

Photo. of Schuyler Manor-house of "the Flats" near Albany ; where  
the expeditions against Canada were largely planned from 1690  
to 1775. Built 1672, rebuilt (smaller) 1772.

Rear view of ditto.

Sketch of Battle of Odelltown, 1838.

State dish of prize-silver, from Guadaloupe, bearing arms of the N.  
Y. Loyalist Gen. Fischer (Visscher) of the Grenadier-Guards,  
1795, and those of his wife Lady Sarah Traver ; ancestor of the  
Lighthalls & Ten Eyck Schuylers.

Water-color Portrait of Mrs. (Ten Eyck Schuyler,) Hoyle, who, with, Henry Hoyle, her husband, built Lacolle Manor-House ; née Sarah Visscher, heiress of preceding.

Dutch seventeenth-century chair of a set, brought into Canada by the preceding.

Photos of Caughnawaga antiquities : 1 The Fortification walls, etc., 1721. 2. Part of ditto (interior). 3. The presbytère, 1725, containing shrine of Tegahkwita, etc. 4. Books of the old Jesuits and portrait of the historian Père Charlevoix. 5. Charlevoix's room and desk, 1725.

Photograph of the residence of Earl Amherst, at Sevenoaks, Kent, England, built by Sir Jeffrey Amherst, who named it "Montreal", after the conquest of Montreal in 17

Photograph of obelisk in the grounds of the above, the following description of it is extracted from a record at the date of its erection :—

"MONTREAL is an elegant mansion, built of fine stone, pleasantly situated about a mile from Riverhead, near the road leading from thence to Westerham, and into part of Surrey ; his lordship (then Sir Jeffrey Amherst) erected this house soon after his return from America, for his residence, naming it MONTREAL, in remembrance of his great success in taking that city".

The victorious achievements of the British forces in North America, during Sir Jeffrey Amherst's continuance there, are described on an obelisk in the ground of this seat. On one side,

LOUISBOURG.

Surrendered, and six French Battalions prisoners of war, 26th of July, 1758.

FORT DU QUESNE.

Taken possession of, 24th of November, 1758.

NIAGARA.

Surrendered, 25th of July, 1759.

TICONDEROGA.

Taken possession of, the 26th of July 1759.

CROWN POINT.

Taken possession of, the 24th of August, 1759

QUEBEC.

Capitulated, the 18th of September, 1759.

On the reverse is inscribed ;

FORT LEVY.

Surrendered, the 25th of August, 1760.

ISLE AUX NOIX,

Abandoned, the 26th of August, 1760.

MONTREAL.

Surrendered, and with it all Canada, and ten French Battalions laid down their arms, the 8th of September, 1760.

ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND.

Retaken, the 8th of September, 1762.

The column was erected to perpetuate the happy meeting of this noble lord and his brother, who. after having been engaged on different services, in distant parts of the globe, during the above war, and gained honour both to themselves and their country, were permitted, by the favour of Heaven, to embrace each other on their native spot. This instance of fraternal affection does honour not only to the individuals concerned but to mankind.

EXHIBITED BY MISS EMILY LEMESURIER.

Champagne bottle from the fire at St. John's Newfoundland, July 8th. 1892.

BY DR LEROUX.

Flag of Patriots 1837-38, property of Dr. Jos. LeRoux, Montreal. Prepared for the demonstration at St. Scholastique, when the 92 Resolutions were passed there, and used at the battles of St. Eustache and St. Benoit.

MISS DE LÉRY, QUEBEC.

The original of the Chaussegros de Léry plan of Montreal. August 10, 1717, showing project of fortifications.

A. L. DE MARTIGNY.

Painting of Ste. Anne, presented to the church of Varennes (1780) by Anne Lemoyne, wife of Michel de St. Michel.

Epée et Pistolet combinés, de Lemoine d'Iberville, 1700.

BY MDE DE LOTBINIERE HARWOOD.

Plate of the Marquis de Lotbinière, circa 1750.

do do do BY MDE DE B. MACDONALD.

BY MDE DE B. MACDONALD.

De Lotbinière family, Lace, 1740.

Sleeve Buckles, Marchioness de Lotbinière, 1747

Wedding shoes, do do 1747.



(REGISTERED)

FLAG OF PATRIOTS 1837-38, PROPERTY OF DR. JOS. LEROUX.

Christening Shoes worn by five generations of the de Lotbinière family.

Gobelin Tapestry, time of Louis XV.

BY JOHN A. MACDONALD,

*Charlottetown, P. E. I.*

Commission of John Macdonald, 84th Reg't. 1776.

*Signed by George III.*

do

*Signed by Lord Howe.*

Commission of Justice of the Peace of John Macdonald, of Glenalladale, 1778.

*Signed by General Fanning.*

Commission of Lieut. John Macdonald, 84th Reg't., 1779.

*Signed by Sir Henry Clinton.*

BY JOHN ARCHIBALD MACDONALD.

*Glenalladale P. E. I.*

Blunderbuss used by John Macdonald, of Glenalladale, Captain 84th Highlanders (1775-1784).

Claymore of same.

Dirk of same.

W. C. MACDONALD OF MONTREAL.

Commission of Fort Major of the Island of St. John (P. E. I.) for Captain John Macdonald, 84th Highlanders, 24 Aug. 1784, (signed) "George" & "Sydney".

HOPITAL GENERAL, QUEBEC.

Wooden Crozier of Bishop de St. Valier, who died 1727. He had melted his silver Crozier to make small crosses for the Ursulines of Three Rivers.

His inkstand— 200 years old.

Clock given by Miss Genevieve de St. Ours to the Hopital General.

EXHIBITED BY R. W. MACLACHLAN.

*Documents,*

1730—Signature of Sir Wm. Pepperell, the hero of Louisbourg.

1766—Signature of General Gage.

*Views, Plans, &c.*

1690—Plan of the City of Quebec.

17th Century - View of Niagara Falls.

1741—Map of Canada.

1757—Map of Acadie.

1757—Map of the Canadian Lakes.



- 1757—Map of Hudson's Bay.  
 1841—View of St. James' Street, Montreal.  
 1841—North East View of Notre-Dame Street. do  
 1841—View of Place d'Armes. do  
 1841—South East View of Notre-Dame Street. do  
 1803—View of Montreal from the Mountain. 24 x 27  
 1803—View of Montreal from St. Helen's Island. 21 x 27  
 1821—Plan of Citadel Hill, showing the Windmill. 27 x 37  
 Plan of Canal commenced by the gentlemen of the Seminary and abandoned on account of the heavy rock cutting. Interesting as showing the site of the Petit Lac St. Pierre.  
 Plan of the Walls, with elevation, of the City of Montreal.  
 Plan of the City of Montreal two years before its capitulation.

EXHIBITED BY THE MILITARY MUSEUM, OTTAWA,

PER LIEUT.-COL. J. MACPHERSON.

1. Cap of Liberty, presented by Lieut.-Col. David.
2. Col. Sergts Halberd, used in beginning of 19th century.
3. Old Drum, of Nova Scotia Fencibles.
4. Old Shako, worn by Lt-Col. Ross in Montreal Volunteers.
5. Naval Cutlass and Scabbard.
6. Sword, given to the Grand-father of Dr Robinson. by H. R. H. the Duke of Kent, while in command of H. M. F. in B. N. A. presented by Dr. Robinson, M.D. Annapolis, N. S.
7. Sword Bayonet, taken at the Battle of Kirbecan Egyptian Campaign 1885. Supposed to have been used by the troops of Hicks Pacha which had been previously annihilated, presented by Lt-Col. F. C. Denison G.C.B. Guards, Toronto.
8. Brunswick Sword, Bayonet, Scabbard & Frog.
9. Bayonet and part of trigger guard, found by J. O. Dark, Lighthouse-keeper, Fox Island, Lake Simcoe.
10. Indian head dress and Sheath Knife found on the field of Batoche. Presented by Dr. Codd, Surgeon, Winnipeg Field Battery.
11. Old French Officer's Sword, found by H. E. the Governor-General, the Marquis of Lorne, in the ruins of Louisbourg, C. B.
12. Brick, found in the ruins of Louisbourg C. B. in the year 1758. Presented by Mr. Jas. J. White of Ottawa.
13. View of Niagara Fort taken by Sir W. Johnson, July 25th 1759.
14. Sergeant's Fusee, British.

15. Musket used in 99th Regt. in 1837, during the Battle of the Windmill, it was taken by the rebels and was recovered after the battle by Mr. Mills, whose son Mr. James Mills presented it to the Museum.
16. Flint-lock Gun brought into Rupert's Land by Lord Selkirk, A. D. 1812.
17. Full-dress Coat of 2nd Batt. St. John County Militia.
18. Naval Dress Coat.
19. Breast Plate and Military Buttons picked up on the Common Military Ground near the town of Niagara, Ont., presented by Major Dawson 10th Royal Grenadiers.
20. Death Warrant of Nils Szoltsocky Von Schultz.
21. Quebec Volunteers of 1838-39, presented by Lt. Col. Wily, he having been Brigade Major to the Volunteer Force in Quebec, 1838-39.
22. Commission of William Jarvis as Cornet in the 1st American Rangers dated December 25th 1782. Diary of Cornet Jarvis from Dec. 11th 1780 to May 26th 1781. Letter written from Niagara 15th October 1812. State of the Prince of Wales American Regt. Charlestown Sept. 3rd 1780, with list of killed, wounded and prisoners. Presented by Mr. S. W. Jarvis.
23. Two old flags Niagara Militia 1812.

MODEL OF THE STEAMSHIP "ROYAL WILLIAM".

The first vessel to cross the Atlantic under steam alone, built by George Black in Campbell's ship yard at Wolfe's Cove, Quebec. Launched 27th April 1831. 1370 tons, cost £16,000. Was towed to Montreal where her engines were put in. Sailed from Pictou N. S. for Gravesend, Eng., 17 August 1833, Commanded by Capt. John MacDougall, arrived there 11th September 1833. Sold in September 1834 to the Spanish Government, renamed *Ysabel Segunda*, being the first war ship the Spanish Government possessed.

BY MDE DE B. MONK.

Bague de Made Lacorne St - Luc 1784.

Cachet de J. Lennox.

Cachet Famille Lennox,

Cachets Donald Lennox.

Tabatière donné par le Général Bourgoyne au Capt. Roch de St. Ours, 1785.

## EXHIBITED BY HENRY MOTT.

Bullet extracted from the body of a Canadian at St. Eustache 1837.

Cannon ball dug up at Montmorenci Falls.

Grape shot (2) dug up at the same place.

Piece of timber of the French war-ship *L'Original*, sunk at Quebec in 1742 ; as it was an obstruction to the anchorage it was blown up during the open seasons of navigation, 1877-78. It was under water 135 years. Also a Card Tray made from the above.

## BY MISS MOUNTAIN, HEDLEYVILLE, QUEBEC

Straw Mosaic (*City of Quebec*) made by French prisoners of war in England about 1810.

Straw Mosaic, Prescott, U. C., (the same).

## BY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Plate from corner stone of Joseph Tiffin's house built in 1751.

Old Military Washstand.

## BY COL. E. PANET

Dress Sword presented by the Prince de Condé to the Marquis de Lotbinière, 1790.

Powder Horn used in 1837.

## REDEMPTORIST FATHERS.—STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRÉ.

Silver crucifix given to the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré by d'Iberville, in 1706.

Silver reliquary in which the relics of Ste. Anne were brought from Carcassonne in 1668, and placed by Bishop de Laval at Ste. Anne de Beaupré.

## HON. JUDGE RIOUX.—SHERBROOKE.

Silver goblet lent by Vincent Rioux, Seigneur of Trois-Pistoles, to the Recollet missionary, Father Ambroise Rouillard, in 1769. There is a family tradition that the Father hesitated to accept a silver cup ; but being pressed, said that, if he lost it, God would restore it. Next day the missionary was drowned and the cup was found in the house.

## BY J. B. RENAUD.

Canif. Jean Marie Gravel, Château Richer, 1616.

Epée d'un Ordre de Chevalerie (très ancien).

BY M<sup>LE</sup> DE ROCHEBLAVE.

Table de M. de Rocheblave, circa, 1690.

BY L. W. SICOTTE.

Handcuffs taken off the hands of Davignon and Desmarais, the prisoners of 1837 who were rescued by Bonaventure Viger on the Chambly road.

Scales from the St. Maurice Forges, circa 1690.

Sword used by the Canadian Militia in 1837.

Shako-West India Regiment.

BY W. W. SNAITH.

Costumes of Quebec Volunteers, 1839.

Naval Signals, Quebec 1839.

Three old Violins, one, 156 years old, by Joseph Guarnerius, Cremona, 1736, brought to Canada in 1817, by the father of the exhibitor.

BY M<sup>LE</sup> DE ST. OURS.

Two silver cups belonging to Montcalm, with arms engraved.

BY M. ED. SURVEYER.

Observations de l'hon. D. B. Viger. 1835.

Notes sur le Bas-Canada par Amury Girod. 1835.

And the following Autographs :

Hon. D. B. Papineau.

Dr Holmes.

Judge O'Sullivan.

Sabrevois de Bleury.

E. Beaudet.

Sir R. Shore Milnes and Ryland.

J. M. Mondelet and Grant.

C. O. Perrault and Geo. Pyke.

J. S. Clarkson (copie).

Divers (1830) avec cachet.

Chanson. 1836.

Manuscrit, non signé, 1837.

CHURCH OF TADOUSSAC.

*Rév. Mr. Lemieux, Curé.*

Wax figure of l'Enfant Jesus, said to have been presented to the Indians by Louis XIV.

Candlesticks, made by the early Jesuits.

Lead plate, establishing rebuilding of Tadoussac Church, (1742).

Relics of Father de la Brosse, last Jesuit of Tadoussac, died 1782.

EXHIBITED BY CYRILLE TESSIER, QUEBEC.

Portrait (*profile*) de Jos. Oct. Plessis.

Portrait (*profile*) de Sir James H. Craig.

The above two portraits taken by Schepper in 1809 at Quebec.

Portrait of Lieut. General Sir John Coape Sherbrooke G. C. B;

Painted, engraved and published by R. Field, Halifax, June 24th 1816.

Plan of Siege of Quebec, 1775. Published by W. Faden, successor to the late M. Thos. Jefferys, London.

Plan of the river St-Lawrence, from Sillery to Montmorency Falls, with operations of Siege of Quebec, under the command of the Vice-Admiral Saunders and Major-General Wolfe, 1759.

"Aux citoyens et habitants des villes et des campagnes de la Province de Quebec. Fevrier 1785". Signé à Montréal par James McGill et 15 autres, et à Québec par Juchereau Duchesnay et 18 autres. Adresse au Roi. *Imprimée par Wm. Brown à Québec.* par ordre de G. Perrault et Dunière.

"Mémoire en cassation du testament de M. Simon Sanguinet." Signé par J. T. Perrault, praticien des rives du Mississipi.—*Montreal, 10 Janvier. 1791. Mesplets.*

Mémoire en réponse à l'écrit public de Mr. Panet fondé en procuration de Watson et Rashleigh de Londres, demandant, Pr du Calvet de Montréal, ecr. défendeur. *Montreal, Janvier 1779.*

*Mesplets,*

Le petit livre de vie qui apprend à bien vivre et à bien prier Dieu.

*Québec, Nouvelle Imprimerie, 1815.*

Courrier de Québec. *Nouvelle Imprimerie, 1807-8.*

Exercice très-dévoit envers St. Antoine de Padoue le Thaumaturge de l'ordre Séraphique de S. François. *Montréal, chez F. Mesplet and C. Berger, 1777.*

Catéchisme en langue Montagnaise.

*Quebec, Brown and Gilmour, 1767,*

Directories of the City of Quebec.

1790. Hugh Mackay, Herald Printing office.

1791. do do

1822. Henri Gleasson, Neilson and Cowan.

1826. John Smith, T. Cary and Co.

Ordonnances de la Province de Quebec, concernant des Milices, le logement des troupes et les corvées.

*Quebec. Samuel Neilson, 1790.*

Ordonnances faites et passées par le Gouverneur et le Conseil législatif de la Province de Quebec.

*Quebec, chez Guillaume Brown, 1777. Dans les 2 langues.*

General Union of all the British Provinces of North America, *London, 1824, Contents* : 3 papers written by Chief-Justice Sewell Stuart, and Robinson, and by Bishop Strachan. *Two in favour of, and one against the Union.*

Deux bandes de Wampum, 20 x 2½ in.

#### URSULINES OF THREE - RIVERS.

Lead plate found in 1853, while digging a grave in the chapel of the monastery of the Ursulines, Three-Rivers, reading as follows :

Cy Gist Saur (*sic*) Marie de Jesus.—Première supérieure, qui décédât, le 26 Octobre, 1709, âgé de soixante et douze ants, (*sic*).

Plate belonging to Bishop de St. Valier, about the year 1700.

Silver dish belonging to the Abbé de Calonne.

One of the silver crosses given by Bishop de St. Valier to the Ursulines, whose Monastery he had founded at Three-Rivers. The metal was from a silver crozier, presented to him by his family and which he had melted for the purpose.

Chapelet, missionary knife, belonging to the Abbé de Calonne, with his photograph.

Abbé de Calonne's clock. (Louis XVI style).

#### A COLLECTION OF MAPS.

EXHIBITED BY WILLIAM MCLENNAN.

1680— " Villemarie dans l'isle de Montréal. "

Photograph of a tracing in Laval University.

1717— " Plan de la Ville de Montréal. "

By Chaussegros de Léry, 10th August, 1717, showing projected fortifications—Photograph of a copy by Bouchette, made in 1802 for Sir Robert Shore Milnes.

1723— " Plan de la Ville de Montréal en Canada. "

By Mouillart Sanson, geographer to the King and by him

dedicated to Gédéon de Catalogne, hence generally called the "Catalogne Map." Fortifications still incomplete. Tracing from a copy in the Seminary.

1743— "L'Isle de Montréal et ses environs."

By Bellin, from Charlevoix's works.

1758— "Plan of the Town and Fortifications of Montreal or Ville-Marie in Canada."

From Jefferys.

1800—Tracing, showing the town within the Fortifications, from a plan in possession of the Reverend A. E. Jones, S. J., unsigned and undated.

1800— Original sketch by Richard Dillon of the North West View of Montreal.

The engraved plate worked up from the same, printed in London, 1803.

1803— Original sketch by Richard Dillon of "The East View of Montreal."

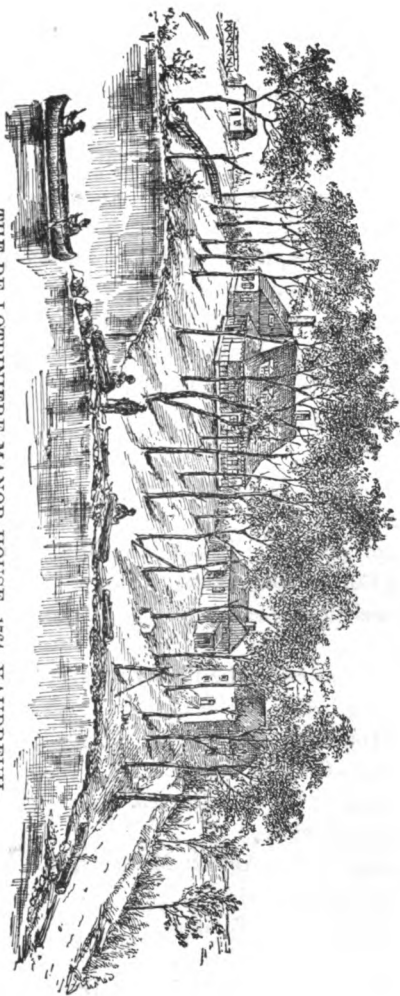
This view is taken from the head of Beaver Hall Hill.

1803— "Plan des Fortifications de la ville de Montréal."

The original plan made by Louis Charland for the Commissioners for the removal of the Fortifications.

1834— "Carte de l'Ile de Montréal". par André Jobin.

THE DE LOTBINIÈRE MANOR HOUSE, 1764, VAUDREUIL.





## PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

The Society reassembled after the summer vacation on 18th October, Mr. J. S. Shearer was elected as chairman of the meeting, but he vacated the chair on the arrival of the President, Hon. Judge Baby, at a later period of the meeting.

The Secretary, M. F. X. Langelier, having left Montreal to reside in the United States, his resignation was accepted, and a resolution was carried thanking him for his services as Secretary, and offering him the congratulations of the members on his recent marriage. Mr. J. A. U. Beaudry was requested to act as Secretary.

Routine business was enacted and recorded, and the following donations were handed in.

LEBARON DUMAST.

Essai sur le budget de l'Etat 1886.

M. DE BEAUJEU.

Notice Historique sur le Héros de la Monongahéla.

Portrait du Col. de Longueuil.

Notice Historique sur le même.

LORD AMHERST.

Photograph. Montreal, (the family seat) at Sevenoaks, England.

do Obelisk in the Park, ditto.

DR. SCADDING, TORONTO.

Bronze Medal—General Simcoe.

DR F. X. PERRAULT, LONGUE-POINTE.

Cantique de Marseilles.

Secrets concernant les Arts et Métiers 1724.

L'Année Chrétienne 1645.

Traité de Maladies des Femmes.

L. W. SICOTTE.

Partie des Menottes de Davignon et Desmarais. 1837.

Hooper. Pamphlet on Collection of Coins 1892.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA.

Proceedings for 1891.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE, WASHINGTON.

Proceedings for 1891.

REAL ACADEMICA DI PALERMO.

Proceedings for 1891.

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. VOL. VI. 1891.

The Secretary was requested to acknowledge the receipt of the foregoing, with thanks.

Six new members were proposed.

Mr. G. H. Matthews having paid twenty dollars to the Treasurer, is qualified as a Life Member of the Society.

Mr. R. W. McLachlan read a paper on the oil portrait in possession of the Curé of Caughnawaga, which has always been regarded as that of Charlevoix. On close examination this proves to be an engraving pasted on wood and oil painted, moreover it is not that of Charlevoix, but it represents Pere Lejeune, who died many years before Charlevoix.

Mr. Chas. Branchaud read a paper concerning the word "Mingoes", in reply to Mr. Sulte's statement in the last number of the *Canadian Antiquarian*, that he could not find the word. Mr. Branchaud pointed out that it was used in Fenimore Cooper's novel, "*The Last of the Mohicans*".

A discussion took place on a proposal that the Society should take part in the Exhibition at Chicago, and was adjourned to the next meeting.

An adjourned meeting was held at the residence of the President, Hon. Judge Baby, on the 3rd November 1892, at which 20 Members were present.

The Committee of the Historical Exhibition held in September submitted their Report which was read and accepted. On motion the Committee were thanked for their labours, and congratulated on the success which attended the Exhibition.

The question of the subscriptions to the *Canadian Antiquarian* was referred to the Council.

The following donations were received :

"Old Plate", 1 vol. large 8 vo. from the author, Mr. J. H. Buck.  
Bulletin de L'Institut Genevois, Tome 33. 1892.  
The Canadian Record of Science, Vol. V. No 4.

The six gentlemen proposed at the last meeting were duly elected Members of the Society, and two names were proposed and their

election deferred until the next meeting in accordance with the rules.

The following interesting exhibits were made :

By M. DE BEAUJEU.

M. S. Adresse de la Noblesse à George III, 1777. Extrait.  
Subsistances accordées aux Officiers Canadiens faits prison-  
niers à St-Jean.

Rapport à S. E. Robert Shore Milnes, pour abattre les Fortifi-  
cations de Montréal. 1804.

By M. CHAS. BRANCHAUD.

M. S. Permit de Mariage à un Soldat, daté 3 Fevrier 1759.

By Mr. W. L. BASTIAN.

A Bronze Medal of the 4th Centenary of the discovery of Ame-  
rica by Columbus 1492--1892. Struck at Milan.

By MR. HENRY MOTT.

Original M. S. S. Les Loix Municipales de Québec. par J. F.  
Cugnet, 1773 et seq. With Sir William Blackstone's book  
mark. M. S. Correspondence of J. F. Cugnet, with Sir William  
Blackstone.

Three Photographs :

1. Sir William Pepperell's house at Kittery Point, Maine ; built  
about 1700.
2. Sir William Pepperell's Tomb.
3. The Sparhawk house at Kittery Point, built about 1740.

Mr. Beaudry showed the set of Bout de L'Isle tokens which he  
had received from Mr. L. H. Low of New-York for exhibition to the  
members, Mr. Adams read some interesting details with reference  
to these tokens, and the specimens shown were examined carefully,  
and after considerable discussion, the decision arrived at was, that  
they were not genuine, from the original dies.

A discussion took place with reference to the proposed Exhibi-  
tion at Chicago, of portraits and historical relics, and the following  
gentlemen were appointed a Committee to consider the matter, and  
make application to the Government as to the allotment of space &c.,  
and to report to a future meeting :—Hon. Judge Baby. Hon. Sena-  
tor Murphy, Messrs. L. W. Sicotte, Henry Mott, De Léry Macdo-  
nald, R. W. McLachlan and M. de Beaujeu.

After a vote of thanks to the President for his hospitality, the  
meeting adjourned.

### ARE THE PORTRAITS OF CHARLEVOIX AUTHENTIC ?

A portrait in oil belonging to the *Sacristy* at Caughnawaga, which has long been claimed as that of Charlevoix, was shown at the Historical Exhibition just closed. But on comparing it with an engraved portrait of Père Paul Le Jeune, published in Paris in 1665, shown by St. Mary's College, the two were not only found to represent the same person, but to be the same portrait. Père Le Jeune, although not the first of the Jesuit Fathers to come to Canada, was practically the first Canadian missionary ; and his untiring zeal and missionary labors among the Canadian Indians was such that his portrait was engraved and sent out to be distributed among the different mission stations. This portrait some artist-missionary at the Sault-Mission, pasted on an oak panel and touched up in oil. And although the work has been well done, traces of the engraved lines can be seen through the oil, especially in the face. Now as the engraving bears the name of Le Jeune who died in 1664, at the age of 72, twenty years before the birth of Charlevoix, there can be no doubt but that the portrait at Caughnawaga is that of Le Jeune.

How then came it to be claimed as that of the first Canadian historian ? In April and May of 1714 Charlevoix, in his journey through Canada, spent two or three weeks, at Sault St. Louis where he wrote two letters to the Queen describing the place and religious condition of the Indian converts. The desk he used while at Caughnawaga and other objects connected with his story are shown ; and probably later missionaries finding an unnamed portrait, classed it among the relics of him who had left such long remembered traces of his visit. Confirmatory of this, an inscription in the hand-writing of Père Marcoux who died about 1850, after a pastorate of thirty five years, states that it is "Le portrait de le Rév. Père Pierre François Xavier de Charlevoix".

Among the exhibits from the Hotel-Dieu at Quebec was another oil painting claimed to be a portrait of Charlevoix which closely resembles that from Caughnawaga save that the face is slightly inclined to the right instead of to the left. The features are almost identical although of a younger cast. There is too, a tuft of hair on the otherwise bald head the eyebrows appear slightly arched and the forehead perhaps broader, but these may be differences in execution by

a different artist. There is the same clear sharp eyes, resolute mouth with small moustache and short grey beard, while, the general facial contour is such that a careful observer would without hesitation pronounce the two as representing the same person at an interval of ten or twenty years.

In Shea's "Charlevoix" \* a portrait appears as a frontispiece which seems to have been copied from the Quebec painting. In Winsor's "History of America" † is a cut of Charlevoix for which he gives Shea as his authority.

Now is this Quebec picture copied by these two historians, Charlevoix. The history connected with the pictures is that it originally belonged to the old Jesuit institution at Quebec. There is no other story to tell how it came there or why Charlevoix who spent such a short time in Canada came to have his portrait painted while here.

As the portrait has a modern appearance there are not wanting those who are ready to assert that the Quebec painting was taken from the one at Caughnawaga. In any case as the date and inscription on the engraved copy fixes the latter as Le Jeune is there not strong grounds for claiming the former as Le Jeune too.

It seems unlikely that two men born nearly a hundred years apart, one of whom spent the better part of his life as a missionary in the wilds of New France, while the other lived mainly in the quiet of the cloister engaged in literary pursuits should resemble each other so closely. Is not the claim for the Hotel Dieu painting as great a mistake as of that at Caughnawaga? Can any one inform us where a properly authenticated portrait of Charlevoix is to be seen? Until then we are inclined to believe that all portraits claimed to be his are really portraits of Père Le Jeune.

We may then conclude that the Montreal Historical Exhibition of 1892 if it has accomplished nothing else has rectified an old mistake regarding the portrait claimed to be that of Charlevoix at Caughnawaga.

R. W. McLACHLAN.

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\* History and general description of New France by the Rev. P. F. X. Charlevoix S. J. translated by John Gilmary Shea. 1866.

† Narrative and Critical History of America by Justin Winsor. Boston 1887. Vol. A. page 64.

### ADMIRAL PHIP'S FLAG—1690.

That dainty Quebec Revue *La Kermesse*, in its issue of the 30th Sept. ult. contains new and not uninteresting details on an incident of early Canadian History, highly creditable to the defenders of the "old rock" in 1690. They are from the pen of Mr Ernest Myrand, the author of a quaint narrative anent Jacques-Cartier, in which the writer's exuberant imagination found full scope.

Mr. Myrand has unquestionably shown industry in collecting and comparing the texts of the *seventeen* contemporary writers, who set to recording what befell the flag of Admiral Phips, when, on the 16th October, 1690, with his thirty-four Massachusetts ships, he so unsuccessfully bombarded Frontenac's fortalice.

Francis Parkman in his admirable work *Frontenac and New France*, sums up in very few words this glorious incident of the fierce, but abortive, siege of 1690, by the Puritan host of New England: "one of their shots (the Canadians) cut the flag staff of the Admiral, and the cross of St. George fell into the river. It drifted with the tide towards the north shore (B'auport); whereupon several Canadians paddled out in a birch canoe, secured it, and brought it back in triumph."—Chap. XIII., p.p. 273-274.

Mr. Myrand unsparingly rebukes the seeming indifference of *eleven* out of the *seventeen* contemporary chroniclers of the siege, for having omitted special mention of the flag incident, which he rightly argues was an act of heroes, seeing that the rescuers, whether in a birch canoe or swimming—had exposed their lives to the fire of the whole Massachusetts fleet.

If eleven of these writers, were silent in this respect, a most graphic French account has been handed down, by a distinguished contemporary, Mere Juchereau de Saint Ignace. (\*)

"Two captains", says Mere Juchereau, "M. de Maricourt and M. de Lotbiniere took charge of the batteries and pointed the guns with such precision, that every shot told." "M. de Maricourt, with a cannon ball, cut down the Admiral's

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(\*) Phips, Walley, Hutchinson, Cotton Mather, Sylvanus Davis, Bishop Laval, Intendant Champigny, *archivist of Ursulines de Quebec*, Jancloet, La Hontan, Catalogne, Frontenac, Monseignat, Bacqueville de la Potherie. Juchereau de Saint Ignace—de Convert, Charlevoix.

flag and on its dropping in the river, our Canadians rashly put out in a birch canoe to rescue it and towed it to the shore *à la barbe des Anglais*. It was carried in triumph to the Cathedral, where it is yet."—*Histoire de l'Hotel Dieu de Québec*, P. 329.

Though six historians make mention of the feat, two only, Charlevoix and Mère Juchereau, tell how it was accomplished. Charlevoix adds that "quelques Canadiens allèrent le prendre (*the flag*) à la nage et malgré le feu qu'on faisait sur eux, l'emportèrent à la vue de toute la flotte" so that whether the rescuers swam out or paddled to it in a birch canoe, it was of a surety a plucky act to attempt under the fire of the whole fleet. It was, however, quite in keeping with the promptings of the resolute old Count de Frontenac, whom Mr. Myrand strangely brings out as a witness to the scene. It was in touch with the traditional bravery of such combatants as Baron de Longueuil and his worthy brothers, De Maricourt and De Ste. Helene, both wounded during the siege; De Maricourt recovered, but his brother De Ste. Helene lingered all through the succeeding month of November, 1690. On the 4th December, his mortal remains found a resting place in the Hotel-Dieu Cemetery in rear of Couillard street, Quebec, where they still rest.

However enticing, it would be too lengthy a task to follow the imaginative Mr. Myrand in his flights of fancy and suggestive scenes conjured up by it.

One thing in closing, I regret to note, but "à tout seigneur tout honneur." How could a writer so well informed as Mr. Myrand venture to award in point of priority to our respected historian, F. X. Garneau, the palm, for having first placed before our youth, the memory of this glorious incident, when the eminent scholars, who infused the breath of life in to that standard work *Hawkins' Historical Picture of Quebec* (Dr John Charlton Fisher, Andrew Stuart, Q. C., and Judge Adam Thom) eleven years earlier, in 1834, had written as follows: "Sir William Phip's own flag was shot away by a French-Canadian officer named Maricourt and having been picked up by some Canadians, was hung up as a trophy in the Cathedral Church, where it probably remained until the capture, in 1759."—P. 139.

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The management of the company have scored another well-deserved success and will no doubt continue their triumphant tour,

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The fact that this is somewhat of a departure from what we understand as comic opera, must account for whatever adverse but rash criticism it evoked. It belongs to the "Opéra Comique" style, and is far above what we are accustomed to hear.

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The Academy management will continue to give us splendid bills and, if all secured the record of these two, our favorite manager would only be adding more laurels to his long and hitherto happy and successful task.



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